The Bombay Gazette,

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15th Feb. 1862.

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1st March 1862.

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1st March 1862.

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Bombay, 1st March 1862.

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Bombay, 1st March 1862.

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Agent for Captain and Owner of the ship *Colporteur*.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1862.

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Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

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Bombay, 26th February 1862.

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Secretary to the Society.

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Bombay, 22nd January 1862.

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1st.—That the cables, land-lines, instruments, stations, concessions, &c., belonging to the old Company shall be made over to the new Company, free from charge.

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3rd.—That the new Company shall be entitled to a clear dividend out of the profits to 25 per cent. per annum on the money paid up; and the Government is to have the power to repurchase the line on repaying the capital expended, at the expiration of thirty years.

4th.—That any surplus profits shall be applied to reimburse the Government for the interest they have paid, and will have to pay, annually upon the original capital expended; after which any further profits which may accrue will be applied to the creation of a reserve fund.

5th.—The accounts of the Company will be audited at the Treasury half-yearly. After the restoration of the line, any outlay of capital to be subject to the approval of Government; and the Government is to have the right (subject to arbitration) of disallowing woking expenditure which they may consider excessive.

6th.—In the event of the failure of the Company to restore or maintain the line in working order, the Government are to have the power of taking it into their hands again, on repaying the capital actually expended by the new Company. Should the Government not exercise the right, the Company are to be at liberty to dispose of the property to reimburse their outlay; the balance, after defraying the actual expenditure to be handed over to the Government. Failure is to be defined to be the non-working of the line from end to end after reasonable allowance of time for restoration.

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NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, being about to commence laying out their new Garden on the portions of the Mount Estate, lately alienated to them by Government, namely lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, on the Collector's Map, and on the portions of the same Estate they have purchased, or are about to purchase from Messrs. Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee; and contemplating the enclosure of the North Mount Road within the new Garden; Notice of the same is hereby given to all persons residing adjacent to the said road: and it is required that all such persons having rights of way, &c., over the said road, inform the Society of these rights in order that the necessary steps may be forthwith taken to satisfy them.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,

Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

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REVIEWS OF THE PRESS.

This work is a valuable addition to Indian historical literature, as it treats of much which up to the appearance of these volumes, has been obscure to the general reader and contains information in an accessible and agreeable form which has hitherto been hidden in the Government archives requiring much care and patience to collate. The future searcher into the past history of India, especially of that portion relating to the struggles of England and France in the Southern Peninsula to gain the ascendancy over the rulers of the several states comprised therein, will find his task greatly lightened by a reference to Briggs's "Nizam."—*Calcutta Englishman.*

We gladly hail the work because it appears to occupy worthily a vacum that has long existed in Indian History. * * The Nizam is now the greatest and the last of our Mussulman Allies, certainly the only one with whom our friendship dates for nearly a century back, because the trifling misunderstandings between us have never proceeded to actual warfare. Mr. Briggs states that Nizam Ally was the first of his race who sought the English, we much fear that he was also the last, for if report is to be believed, since then the Dewan or Minister has been the real power of the State; the appointment of whom has been no unfrequent bone of contention between the Resident and the Nizam. However both parties seem to be aware of the uses of the other and long may our friendship last with the ancient Ally who has been our friend in many a war and which possesses the still greater recommendation that the connection commenced when our power was very small. We sincerely trust that when all other memorials of the great East India Company have passed away or are purposely discarded, their successors may at least reserve this one memento of those who gave them their Indian Empire, and has the work in question will enable its readers to obtain, at a small expense of time and trouble, a correct knowledge of the commencement of our connection with the Deccan, we strongly recommend it to our new officials who might consider it time and trouble thrown away to acquire their information from original sources. * * We can safely promise to those who read it that Mr. Briggs's work, The Nizam, will afford them both entertainment and instruction if they are ignorant of the subject—if they are conversant with it they will find much pleasure in renewing their acquaintance with scenes and things that only remain to them in memory.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

A valuable contribution to the political annuals o India. * * * The history of the working of the subsidiary alliance in the Court of the Nizam forms by far the most interesting and valuabl portion of Mr. Brigg's work. It embraces a review of the character and policy of the several British Rusidents from the days of Kennaway and Kirkpatrick down to General Low and Colonel Davidson; as well as a history of the whole period down almost to yesterday, together with copies of the several treaties that have been made from time totime between the Governor General and the Nizam.—*Madras Athenæum and Statesman.*

Useful for reference.—*Bombay Saturday Review.*

There is a mass of valuable information in the book about the past history of the Deccan. * * By bringing together the sum of our knowledge of the history of the Nizam, Mr. Briggs has rendered valuable service and saved the enquirer the trouble of searching, perhaps without success, through the different works of Elphinstone, Mill, Grant Duff, Kaye, &c., for the information he wants.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Copies for Sale at the following:

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THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

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Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Saturday, 1st March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0 15/16d. to 2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1⅛d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Calcutta	Sight	99¾.
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 to 213¾ per [$100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	71 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	T. B. closed.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1½ per cent. dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.1	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cloaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 740 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	88¼
,, Loan 1842-43	88¼
,, Loan 1854-55	88¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	100⅞
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	106½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 15s. 0d.
To China	no offers.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (February 28th, 1862.)

	Per candy
COTTON at Colaba:	
New Broach, ready 212 to 213	None.
Dhollera	Rs. 198 to 199
Oomravuttee	,, 195 to 196
Compta	,, 174 to 177
Dharwar Sawginned	,, 233 to 238
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 193 to 194
Khandeish	,, 185 to 186
NEW COTTON to Arrive:	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,, 193 to 199
Dhollerah (Do.)	,, 184 to 185
Oomrawuttee (March and April)	,, 182 to 183
Varavole (Do.)	,, 172 to 173
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	,, 245 to 247

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1510 to 1515.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish	at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black	24 to 25
and White)	,, 33 to 34

BULLION.

London, *January 31st*, 1862.

Since the date of the last report, the Market has been again active, with an increased demand for Gold for the Continent; while for India the demand for Silver has diminished.

The Imports include the "Moravian," from Melbourne, with £191,000 Gold; the "Asia," from New York, with 41,090; the "La Plata," from the West Indies, with £183,000, of which £95,000 Silver, and the rest Gold; and a small amount of Silver from the Continent.

The Exports comprise the "Mooltan," to Bombay, with £289,000, of which £18,991 Gold, and the rest Silver; the "America," to Halifax, with £50,000 on Government account; and about £600,000 Gold to the Continent.

There has been no Gold sold to the Bank, while the withdrawals have been large, viz. £333,000. Any arrivals of Gold will be taken for the Continent.

The Silver Maket has been dull, and the amonnt to be taken by the outgoing Calcutta Steamer, of the 4th February, will be very limited. The Bars by the "La Plata" are not yet sold.

Mexican Dollars are little enquired for, but, owing to the short supply, the former price is maintained; those by the "La Plata" have not yet been disposed of.

Indian Government Securities have again been higher. We quote—

4 per Cents.	—
5 ,,	100½—101
5½ ,,	106½—107

Exchange on India is rather easier, with little doing,—

Bombay Bank Bills, 60 days' sight,	2/0½-2/0¼.
Calcutta ,, ,,	2/0.
Madras ,, ,,	1/11¾.

The following Gold Ships from Australia are now at sea:—

"Indemnity" with	£50,000
"Clutha" ,,	£91,000
"Monarch" ,,	£170,000
"Lightning" ,,	£96,000

Gold.

Bar Gold	77/9½
Do. refinable	78
American Gold Coin	76/3½
French do.	—
S. Amer. Doubins	75/0-75/6.
Spanish do.	76/6
Brazilian New Gold Coin	77/6½

Silver.

Fine or Cake Silver	5/6¼
Bar Silver	5/1½
Do. with gold above 5 grains per lb	—
Five Franc Pieces	—
Mexican Dollars	5/.
Spanish Pillar Dollars, Carolus.	5/7⅝
Do. do. Ferdinand	—
Crusades	—

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4	,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5	,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	Sight	ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£614,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s. 0d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		4	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5	,,
Do.	12 do.	6	,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,, On demand	1s. 11¼d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchase Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

Head Office ... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
,, 3 months' sight	2s.
,, 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
,, On demand	
On Scotland	1s. 11½d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay*," and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Feb. 27	Lowjee Family (s)	Ellison	Surat 26 Feb.
28	Venus	Partelow	Point de Galle 12 February.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 26 Feb.
	Maria Gray	Nacoda	Aden via Muscat 17 September.
	Pradhæ	Johnson	London 21 Sept.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Lowjee Family*, from Surat.—8 natives.

Per ship *Venus*, from Point de Galle.—Mr. T. Bushnall; Mr. Henry Avron.

Per steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—181 natives.

Per ship *Maria Gray*, from Aden via Muscat.—80 pilgrims.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

P. & O. Co's Steamer *Columbian*, N. J. Skottowe, bound to China, &c.

Ship *Concordia*, D. Ross, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Niobe*, T. Lindholm, bound to Sunderland.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 28th February 1862.

For London.

Seafield.—100 bundles Silk, 10,420 lbs., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 8 casks Aloes Secotra, 7¼ cwt., Fazul Ramtoola; 51 packages Coffee, 76¼ cwt., Sodajee Nanjee.

Vernon.—600 small bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Combier Son and Co.

Ramillies.—150 bags Jinglily Seed, 187 cwt., Visram Keasowjee.

Robroy.—1,400 packages Wet Dates, 1,600 cwt., Jaffer Voydina.

Pride of the Ocean.—600 bags Surseeseed, 900 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Minerva.—185 packages Cloves, 215 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs., Goculdass Lalljee.

For Liverpool.

Recorder.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Mornington.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lalljee Pursotum.

Feronia.—500 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Combier Sons and Co.

Glendower.—200 bales Wool, 600 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.; 125 bales Wool, 437 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.

Sebastapol.—160 bales Cotton, 350 cwt, Jeatha Jairaz.

Richard Cobden.—400 bags Surseeseed, 600 cwt., Russooljee Essajee.

Herald.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pairaz Luckmedass.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Crescent City.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmedass Hunsraz; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee.

Tudor.—625 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass and Co.

Tamerlane.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Sorabjee Framjee and Co.

Queen of the Seas.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Luckmedass Hunsraz.

For Clyde.

Broomielaw.—65 bales Cotton, 227¼ cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

For Havre.

Bengali.—7 packages Feathers, Framjee Cowasjee.

For Hongkong.

Rattlesnake.—120 packages Olibanum, 119¾ cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass.

Steamer *Columbian.*—2 chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bomanjee Nesserwanjee; 1 parcel Real Pearls, Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha and Co.

For Singapore.

Rattlesnake.—172 coils Coir Rope, 105 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass and Co.; 14 packages Rosewater, 1,116 Bottles, Aga Abass.

For Mangalore.

Jepore.—8 cases Specie Rs. 35,500 Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Persian Gulf.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton ... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... Bombay. (in dock)
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge ... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William ... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser ... Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... Calcutta.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood ... Persian Gulf.
Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner) ... Kurrachee.
294 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams ... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Zanzibar.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

853 Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.
1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.
980 Gibson Craig, Smith—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
829 Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1196 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.
740 Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 21)
823 Rob Roy, Bridie. (c. l. Feb. 21)
629 Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1045 Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co.
891 Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 29)
848 Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
1231 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.

For Mangalore and London.

1000 Land O'Cakes, Sharer—J. Tanner & Co.

For Liverpool.

843 Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1001 Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1068 Black Eagle—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1266 Beechworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
936 Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
890 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
832 Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
900 Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co.
560 Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.
519 Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
1300 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. l. Jan. 27)
790 Glendower, Hughes. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1195 Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 13)
800 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co (c. l. Feb. 20)
1149 Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. Feb. 13)
965 Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1273 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
1238 North, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
1650 Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
623 Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co. (c. l. Jan. 20)
573 Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
2035 Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
440 Richard Cobden,—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
938 Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co (c. l. Feb 20)
764 Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1069 Thornhill—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
1800 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)

For Marseilles.

516 Ruphel, Souchan—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27.)

For Falmouth.

587 Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

For Havre.

342 Bengali, E. Rosse. (c. l. Feb. 8)

For the Clyde.

518 Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay Scott & Co.

For China.

470 Rattlesnake, Barker—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 6)

For Jooda.

300 Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool. (c. l. Feb. 22)
508 Kossuth, Jones—Mirza Ally Mahomed. (c. l. Feb. 22)

For Bordeaux.

541 Jessore, Gachet. (c. l. Feb. 13.)

For Persian Gulf.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

For Colsagurpatam.

91 Mehidin, Sumdanee—Nacoda Apa Nana. (c. l. Feb. 10)
91 Homeda—Nocoda—H. R. Buladina. (c. l. Feb. 10)

For Calcutta.

543 Tropic Bird, Dawson—Wallace & Co.

For Coast and Calcutta.

369 Glen Isla, Paynt—H. M. Seedic. (c. l. Feb. 27)

For Kurrachee.

870 Walso Ken, Bulman—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

For Tellicherry, Cochin and Calcutta.

940 Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Sassoon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27)

For Cochin.

84 Rutnaghur Sagur, Nacoda—K. Govindjee (c. l. Feb. 22)

For Hoodooda.

293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Feb. 24)

For Malabar Coast.

661 Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

Not Fixed.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
1162 Africa, Bowie, J. Tanner & Co.
112 Alice, Nicholas—Dinshaw Bhicajee.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1475 America, Finlay—Coupland & Co.
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.
1415 Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.
501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
882 Bramley Moore, Williams—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.
1391 Bosphorus, Pendleton—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1152 British Lion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co.
487 Celestial Breeze, Quilhampton—H. S. Arbee.
1496 Chickasaw, Hendle—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (in Dock)
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
1049 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
260 Colportour, Libidolee—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
1152 Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
967 Falkland, J. Macfarlane—W. Nicol & Co.
1201 Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verzdass.
765 Faiz Allum, Dioner—Motee Roognath.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
1090 Grace Darling, Bearse—M. Nusserwanjee Bhownugria.
367 Hanover, Giening—W. Nicol & Co.
401 Heldesheim, Jacobsen J. Sigg & Co.
450 Harriet and Jesse, Deshon—Forbes & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1418 Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
528 James Briant, Lovett—W. Nicol & Co.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cottier—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
763 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
374 Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.
832 Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda.—Jairam Sewjee.
1039 Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge—Stearns Hobart & Co.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1360 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1097 Maha Ranee, Carr—E. Latham & Co.
Maria Gray, Nacoda.
1831 Meteor, Porter—Rennie Scovell & Co.
788 Morayshire Mathers—Leckie & Co.
1285 Morning Star, C. Mathews—Coupland & Co.
509 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
Nantis, Nacodo.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
784 Niobe, Lindholm—Dossabhoy Merwanjee.
853 Northern Bride, J. Brown—Remington & Co.
989 Owen Glendower, Robinson—D. H. Cama.
802 Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Cursetjee.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.
891 Prince of Wales, Winckler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.
259 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib.
423 Prudhoe, Johnson.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
749 Rock City, Mesnard—Lawrence & Co.
430 Scindian, (s) Boyt—B. S. N. & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
430 Stree Raja Rajeshwarree, Hill,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.
926 Sunbeam, O'Dell.
183 Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Buker.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1275 Ticonderoga, Sloughton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
998 Tiger, Robinson—John Clover & Co.
999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.
560 Vulture, Gill—Dassabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
Venus, Paterlow.
442 Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutiff.
720 Yaratilda, Bowness—John Tanner & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1450 Emeu, Rennoldson.
1200 Ganges, Sparkes.
1200 Madras, H. W. King.
1600 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
1800 Salsette, G. S. Burne.
1200 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For London.

730 Swithamly, Fleming & Co.
454 Velocity, Fleming & Co.

For Bombay.

685 Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

400 Ark ... Nov. 22.
886 Bucton Castle, Cherry ... W. Nicol & Co.
676 Burlington, Howes ... W. Nicol & Co. ... Dec. 10
668 Celuta, Hayes ... Jan. 30
710 Coleroon, Hale
1046 Childwickbury, Lambard. W. Nicol & Co. ... Dec. 24
938 Clara, R. J. Barrow ... Dec. 21
755 Fairlie ... S. Tyebjee & Co. ... Oct. 23
1154 Forest Rights, Chester ... Grey & Co. ... Dec. 31
696 Granville, Laker
1342 Istanboul, Deuchar ... Forbes & Co. ... Dec. 4
908 John Temperley, Liddle ... Jan. 31
726 John Vanner, Moore
396 Knight, Reid ... Wallace & Co. ... Oct. 15
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
636 Laurel, Claproth
763 Nile, Varley
905 Mary Shepherd, Budge ... Martin, Young & Co.
676 Matilda Atheling ... S. Tyabjee & Co.
1235 Star of the South, Reimer. W. Nicol & Co. ... Nov. 11
540 Southern Bello, Benson ... Leckie & Co.
311 Shantung, Webster ... Peel, Cassels & Co. ... Dec. 19
813 Unrivalled, Crawford ... Jan. 22
632 Veritas, Carry ... W. Nicol & Co.
579 Victory, Stephens
433 Wabourne
906 Zuleika, Riddell ... Nov. 12

From London via Beypore.

704 Phoebe Dunbar, Crow ... Dec. 16.

From Liverpool.

1168 Ajmeer, Asplett ... Lawrence & Co. ... Dec. 27
1070 Alma, Brough ... Dec. 19
1046 Americana, Potts ... Oct. 4
2153 Bates Family, Hogg ... E. Bates & Co. ... Jan. 1
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin ... Coupland & Co. ... Oct. 24
Crescent, Ewing ... Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16.
680 Campbell, Meikle ... Killick, Nixon & Co. Nov. 11
1244 Camperdown, Cameron ... Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 27
1073 City of Agra, Ewing ... Coupland & Co. ... Dec. 31
1119 Contest, Jennings
553 Daylight, Smith ... W. Nicol & Co.
848 Dalkeith, Sevan
854 Dora, Banks
594 Dewa Gungadhur, McKenzie. A. H. Huschke & Co. Dec. 7
666 Douglas Castle, Steele ... Ritchie, Steuar & Co. ... Dec. 5
617 Euphrates, Macpherson ... E. Bates & Co. ... Dec. 27
1195 Floating Light, Starkie ... Rennie, Scovell & Co. ... Dec. 7
1171 General Simpson, J. Graham, Coupland & Co.
1051 Glenalva, Muir ... W. Nicol & Co. ... Dec. 4
1328 Hahneman, Denman
1352 James Pilkington, Griffiths. Bates & Co.
1710 John Melhuish, Grant ... W. & A. Graham & Co. Sept. 25
804 Joshua, W. Bartlett ... Coupland & Co. ... Dec. 2
1596 John Lynn, Forsyth ... Lawrence & Co. ... Dec. 27
725 Kennington, Edward ... Nov. 29
1210 Levant, Ferran ... Dec. 23
952 Lammermuir, Stuart ... Leckie & Co. ... Nov. 30
1187 Maldon, Taylor ... Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1241 Martin Luther, McCreadie W. & A. Graham & Co. Nov. 1
1194 Monica J. Jackson ... Dec. 4
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark ... Dec. 2
1669 Oriental, Ballard ... Coupland & Co.
955 Preston, Moffett ... Jan. 17
824 Rising Sun, Bustin ... Nov. 1
533 South Carolina, Shapcott.. Coupland & Co. ... Nov. 8
1576 Sir Charles Napier, Bell ... Nov. 16
778 Shard, Curmen ... Killick, Nixon & Co. Nov. 28
1138 Tornado H. Amy ... W. Nicol & Co. ... Dec. 3
1116 Tivoli, S. Kelly ... W. Nicol & Co. (Galle Jan. 30
1114 Veteran, A. Duncan ... Rennie, Scovell & Co. ... Jan. 4
839 Virginia, Davis ... W. Nicol, & Co. ... Dec. 14
1131 War Cloud, Mackey
1339 Wasp, Storey

From Liverpool via Aden.

850 Clarendon, Martin ... Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1325 Euroclydon, Wright

Queenstown Dismasted &c.

1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay ... E. Bates & Co. ... Jan. 23

From Cardiff via Galle.

1059 Charles, Pollybank
712 Speedwell, Willy

From Liverpool & Aden.

1003 Azuline, Manson
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney

From Cardiff.

427 Enterprise, Haynes
844 Lucy & Harriet
781 Percy Douglas, Hamon ... Nov. 12

From Cardiff & Aden.

929 Missouri, Calhoun

From Hull.

654 Gloriosa, (Lisbon, leaky) W. Nicol & Co. ... July 22

From Sunderland.

885 Alarm
530 Emigrant ... Ritchie, Steuart & Co

From the Clyde.

604 Priam, Irvine ... W. & A. Graham & Co.
1000 Silver Eagle, Young ... Wallace & Co. ... Nov. 11
478 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell W. & A. Graham & Co. Jan. 3
996 Pericles, Ferguson ... W. & A. Graham & Co. ... Dec. 7

From Gothenburg.

586 Thetis, A. J. Reis ... Peel, Cassels & Co.

From Mauritius.

Ocean ... S. Tyabjee & Co.

From Aden.

644 Carnatic
661 Relief, Lorby

From Maulmein.

868 Chevalier, Perkins

From Calcutta.

200 Futtel Currim
300 Hamoody
800 Mary Ann
800 Mogul, Spooner ... J. P. Cornforth & Co.
700 Granada, Miller ... Stearns, Hobart & Co.
704 Poictiers, Howard ... Brice & Co.
1320 Zouave, Macpherson ... W. Nicol & Co.

From Rangoon.

830 Thames, Latham ... W. & A. Graham & Co.
1132 Persian, Lavage ... W & A Graham & Co.

From Australia.

1178 Asa Eldridge, Colman ... Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1069 Albion ... S. Burstall & Co.

From China.

347 Alice
1017 Istamboul.
798 Armenian (s)

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

From London.

669 Alexander, Tyoder
465 Balaklava, Kazer ... Sept. 5
776 Blackwater, Edwards
252 Castor, G. Attard ... May 23
656 Clarendon, Deacon
682 Excelsior, Faithful
449 Emma, Keys ... Oct. 33
413 Euphrates, Cowen ... Jan. 30
851 Gala, Fisher
377 Lemuella ... S. Tyebjee & Co.
835 Sea Park, Stewart
779 Sir R. Abercrombie ... Ewart, Latham, & Co. Dec. 26
586 Scutari, Edwards ... Jan. 10
658 Velocity, Shrewsbury ... Sept. 14
419 Victoria, Gibbs ... Sept. 14
641 Westward Ho, Wilkinson. ... Jan. 25

From Liverpool.

650 Clara, Peters ... Jan. 21
1017 Helvellyn, Mohnsen
485 Jane Blythe
727 Swithamley, Weir ... Aug. 31

From Hull.

497 Sarah March ... July 8

From Deal.

96 Arabia Forest.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

26th February.—Cadet E. B. Gardner, Infantry, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.

27th February.—Colonel Pelly, Staff Corps, on duty, to Nusseerabad.

1st March.—Major C. Dysart, 108th Regt, to join, to Jaulnah.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 28th February 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day tomorrow.

2. The Muster of Corps in Garrison will be taken at sunrise tomorrow in accordance with G. O. C. No. 732 dated 10th July 1860.

The Muster of Engineer, Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barrack, Gun-Carriage and Fire Engine Departments will be taken at the Muster Tent on the Esplanade by the Brigade Major of the Garrison at the same hour.

2. The European Garrison Court Martial of which Lieut. Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is President, will reassemble tomorrow at 11 A. M. at the Mess-room of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment Colaba, for the trials of Privates James Thompson, and James Smith, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment.

The 18th Regt. N. I., will furnish two additional Subalterns as members to the above Court.

BENGAL.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, February 19.*)

Under the provisions of Section VI. of Act XXIV. of 1855, the Governor General in Council directs that Ootacamund, in the Neilgherry Hills, shall be a place of imprisonment in which Prisoners sentenced or ordered, under Act XXIV. of 1855, to be kept in Penal Servitude may be confined during the term of the sentence or order.

Captain C. T. O. Mayne, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, assumed charge of the Mundla District from Captain H. F. Waddington on the 29th ultimo.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Hector Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Major George Wilson Boileau, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the Service on the pension of a Captain, and the additional annuity of £50 authorized by Government General Order No 262 of the 22nd March 1861, with effect from the 1st October 1861.

MADRAS.

Fort St. George, 21st February 1862.

Madras Staff Corps.—The undermentioned Officers, who were admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, as Probationers, are now appointed thereto subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. William Charles Plant, 4th Regiment N.I.—Assistant Commissioner, Henzada.

Lieut. Charles Edward Watson, Artillery.—Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Madras Staff Corps.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the 18th February 1861, under the Royal Warrant of 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Arthur Stevens.

A Cockney classic says that the King of Prussia, when he bragged of his corona; (on about the Divine Right, was evidently filled with the *divinus inflatus*.—*Punch.*

Sporting Gazette.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Saturday, 1st March 1862.

The following Races will be run this afternoon:—

1st Race.—Tattoo's, ½ mile heats:

Mr. Benson's	"Sweet Alice"
Mr. T's	"Punch"
Mr. P's	"Slow"
Commoner's	"Carrier"

2nd Race.—Derby:

Mr. V's	"If you love me."
Mr. St. George's	"Penny Whistle."

3rd Race.—Back Bay Plate:

Mr. B's	"Cashmere."
Jungee Shah's	"Abdool Wahab"
Mr. Q's	"Marmion."

The *Start* for the first race will take place punctually at 4 o'clock P. M.

C. C. STRETTELL.
Secretary.

CALENDAR.—MARCH 1862.

First Quarter	Saturday	8d. 10h. 12.7m. P. M.
Full Moon	Sunday	16d. 10h. 8.2m. A. M.
Last Quarter	Sunday	23d. 2h. 40.5m. A. M.
New Moon	Sunday	30d. 0h. 36.4m. P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. First Flash
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	1	St. David.	6 21	6 5	11 47	—	Date 27th Feb. Time—8h. 0m. 4s.
Sun.	2	Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday.—Chad, Bishop.	6 20	6 5	0 4	0 20	
Mon.	3		6 19	6 5	0 38	0 53	
Tues.	4		6 19	6 6	1 11	1 26	
Wed.	5	Ash Wednesday.	6 18	6 6	1 48	1 55	
Thur.	6		6 17	6 6	2 29	2 29	
Fri.	7	Perpetus, M.	6 16	6 6	3 16	3 10	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday, 1st.—Napoleon invaded France from Elba, 1815.
Sunday, 2nd.—Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815.—First brick of Thames Tunnel laid, 1825.
Monday 3rd.—Prince Charles Edward died, 1788.—Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., knighted 1842.—Treaty of Peace with Persia, 1857.
Tuesday, 4th.—First Federal American Congress, 1789.
Wednesday, 5th.—Acre retaken, 1799.—Battle of Barossa, 1811.
Thursday, 6th.—Peace of Seringapatam, 1792.
Friday, 7th.—Bank of England suspended payment, 1797.—British and Foreign Bible Society established, 1804.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 28th February 1862.

Ellia Madai.
Baldassan, shop of Deveshay Churudass.
Qur Khan.

THE Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

England	3 Feb.	Ceylon	31 Jan
France	5 Feb.	China	1 Feb
Malta	7 Feb.	Singapore	7 Feb
Alexandria	10 Feb.	Penang	12 Feb
Suez	12 Feb.	Calcutta	20 Feb
Aden	19 Feb.	Madras	22 Feb
Mauritius	14 Jan.	N. W. Provinces	22 Feb
Cape	10 Dec.	Scinde—Kurrachee	22 Feb
Australia	24 Dec.	Punjaub	29 Jan
Bangalore	22 Feb.	Rangoon	3 Feb

We received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 20th instant.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA.

Friday, 28th *Feb.* 1862.

The Bank of Bengal yesterday raised its rates one per cent. all round.

Government Paper.—Four per cent., twelve rupees four annas to twelve rupees eight annas discount.

Five per cent, twelve annas to one rupee premium.

Five and half per cent. six rupees and half to seven rupees premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and three farthings.

Freights to London, dead weight, sixty-five shillings, Jute seventy shillings.

Seeds, nominal.

Grey Shirtings seven pounds forty inch, five rupees at one anna per piece.

Madapollams, three pounds thirty-two inch, two rupees two annas and six pies per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds five annas and six pies per morah.

Market fair demand.

The steamer *Queen of South* from Calcutta anchored at Madras yesterday at 6-40.

H. M.'s steamer *Beagle* from Trincomallee anchored at Madras yesterday at 8-50.

We had to thank the Government of Bombay lately for a number of printed Papers, some of them valuable, like the report on the administration of the Punjaub, for 1860-61, others of them not so valuable, but of these we need say nothing. How is that they do not give us the report on the administration of Bombay? On enquiry we find it was printed long ago. It might well be supposed that it would be quite as interesting to us as an account of what has been doing at Port Blair, in the Coorg district, or such like. Is that the reason why we are not to get it?

The *Bengal Hurkaru* publishes the following copy of a Message received by Electric Telegraph:—

"From Officiating Commissioner Dacca, To Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal. 18*th February*, 1862, 9-25.

Magistrate of Sylhet writes that Lieutenant Udny and his party are all safe. Major Rowlatt writes up to 12th February, that only four stockaded villages taken and burnt. Our loss two killed and seventeen wounded. Rebels loss fifteen killed, number of wounded unknown. The rebels still hang together in large bodies. A few have returned to their homes, but none as yet surrendered or been captured." Our contemporary adds:—"General Showers proceeds to the Eastern frontier to direct in person the operations against the Rebels. Captain Gilbert, Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain L. Clarke, acting Aide-de-camp, accompany the General. The 33rd Regiment N. I., now at Barrackpore, are under orders for Assam. These things look like fighting."

The most striking measure of the year, the Punjaub Government report, with reference to the dispensing of Criminal Justice there, has been the investiture of some of the principal subject Chiefs and Jagheerdars with criminal jurisdiction. This is a course which Lord Dalhousie, who was not considered generally very favorable to the encouragement of a powerful native aristocracy, had approved of in 1849. "There may be cases," that eminent statesman said, "in which it may be expedient to invest Jagheerdars with police powers subordinate to the local civil authority; these should be treated as special cases. The Governor General believes that in the Cis Sutlej Province there are several states in which the assumption of police powers by the British Government has been quite unnecessary, and in one or two cases very inexpedient and much opposed to the interests and wishes of the chiefs who have deserved well at our hands; and he will be glad to concur in a recommendation which he understands has for some time been contemplated by some of the civil officers, to modify the stringency of these orders, in cases to which they may not be considered applicable."—But it was left for Lord Canning to invite those persons "to assume the duties which belong to the hereditary chiefs and landholders of a loyal nation in times of peace."

The reports of the local officers, as well as the entire absence of complaint on the part of the people, leave no doubt that the admission of the Jagheerdars to magisterial authority is equally wise and popular. Honorary European Magistrates selected from the independent community have recently been appointed at Simlah and Lahore, where there is a large English Society.

The Punjaub Government shews well, in every way.

It would be but reasonable to expect that the Military Finance Department should understand the details of the system of accounts that is to be superseded, or at least of the systeem intended to be introduced. The financiers of Calcutta have written much about a document called a Cash Account which each Executive Commissariat officer is to furnish every month; and about this they have not always written superficially, but have sometimes entered into the minutest particulars of the classification and arrangement of the various items of account. Still, it would seem that the chief of the department does not yet fully understand the nature of this Cash Account. Others, too, it may be inferred, were in a similar predicament, as some dispute arose concerning the document between the Military Accountant and the Examiner of Commissariat accounts at Calcutta. To settle this dispute, the Military Finance Department sent forth a letter, No. 709, dated 10th of June 1861, to that Examiner, in two paragraphs of which communication the financiers attempt to generalize and draw a hair-breadth distinction, thus—

"5. The Military Finance Department * * * * desire here to explain, that as a rule the debit side of all Executive Officers' accounts current is subject to the scrutiny and examination of the Military Accountant."

"6. Your action is specially in reference to the credit side of the executive Officers' account current."

We have been permitted to inspect one of these Accounts Current, and to go over its contents with the aid of a gentleman of experience in these matters, and we find that there is no ground whatever for the distinction the financiers have set up; that, in fact, both the Military Accountant and the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts have to attend to both the debit and credit side of the Account. We found on the debit side, which is declared by the financiers to be subject to the scrutiny and examination of the Military Accountant, 74 items of recoveries, proceeds of sales of cattle and stores, &c., to which the Examiner must look, if he performs his duty correctly; and on the credit side, which is asserted to be the special province of the Examiner, we found 69 entries with which he has no concern, and which the Military Accountant is in duty bound to examine. Whether the fine-drawn generalization was the result of sheer ignorance on the part of the financiers, of simple forgetfulness, or of a characteristic inconsistency, we are unable to decide; but we are certain, that those who are under the control of the Military Finance Department would need much patience and self control to enable them to resist the annoyance which they must feel at witnessing so high a trust as that of regulating and controlling the Military Finance of India confided to such persons; and we are further certain that it becomes those to whom this department is amenable to be vigilant, lest its protracted existence should prove mischievous. Only fancy so great an amount of power and influence being entrusted to one man, the Chief of the Department, and that man possessing the peculiar temperament and qualifications which have been so abundantly manifested in his correspondence.

We have spoken of inconsistencies, and have in previous issues given pertinent instances of this idiosyncracy. Occasionally they may be found embodied in a single paragraph, but more frequently the conflicting members are discovered in different letters or in different portions of the same letter. We have now before us what appears to be a very amusing example of the first class. In the 6th paragraph of letter No. 4684, dated 2nd April 1861, from the Military Finance Department to the Commissary General, Madras, the financier says, "The operation of this plan has of course thrown more work upon the Establishment of the Examiner, which, it has been necessary to augment to a small extent. * * * * but it is doubtful whether, although more work is performed in his office, it is not actually less in the aggregate than under the old system." This is a very modified kind of logic. He admits the existence of more work, allows the establishment to have been necessarily augmented, admits that more work is performed, and then believes the work to be actually less. But what of the "aggregate"? True, it was not quite fair to overlook that. The reasoning we are constrained to admit might be unobjectionable if the "aggregate" signified a place in which work was performed before, but which since the augmentation had been but little used, for then it might be true that although there were more work and a large establishment in the other part of the office, there was less of both in the "aggregate" compartment. That this solution will be generally accepted "is doubtful."

An inconsistency of the other class has put in its claim for consideration next. In the 4th paragraph of the Proceedings of the Military Finance Department, Calcutta, No. 4234, dated 6th March 1861, is this passage "'Thus by making the Commissariat responsible for the rates at which demands are met, and the indenting Officers or Departments responsible for the extent and nature of their demands" &c. The "rates" are all that the Commissariat are responsible for; the "nature" which is understood to include quality, is, together with the quantity, what the indenting parties are responsible for. It is their look out whether they get a good or a bad article; and his, that he does not lay on too high a rate. We are not alone in this interpretation. On the passage last quoted, the third paragraph of Bombay Government General Order No. 349 dated 21st June 1861, was framed. "The responsibility of the Commissariat for supplies to other Departments is confined to the cost at which the demands are met." It will have been noticed that the Military Finance Department laid down this rule on the 6th March 1861. It is our duty to shew now, that, in twelve days afterwards, on the 18th March 1861, that Department, in their Proceedings No. 4453 reversed those responsibilities of the Commissariat Officer, and made "all the responsibility" devolving upon him to be for quality. "The Military Finance Department consider the practice of submitting articles of Commissariat supply, for approval before acceptance to a Committee of Officers not of the Commissariat Department, to be objectionable, inasmuch as the decision of such Committees removes all the responsibility which should properly attach to the Executive Commissariat Officer procuring the supplies." It is well known that committees on Commissariat supplies assemble to pronounce on the quality of those supplies, not on their rates. If you doubt this, go to the Commissariat Stores when there is a committee on good porter, and watch how quietly, comfortably, and properly the members sip it, with a moderate accompaniment of bread and cheese—an excellent test—but without a syllable as to the porter's cost, unless it be a casual aspiration expressive of their wish that it were procurable as good and as cheap in the market. If they like it, they pronounce it good, and here their office ends. This committee according to the Military Financier, "removes all the responsibility" attaching to the Commissariat. *Ergo*, all the responsibility of the Commissariat is for quality; and it has been shewn above, on the same authority, that the responsibility of the Commissariat is confined to the cost. Q. E. D.

The clock has struck ten; and the constant ticking of the pendulum lets us know that it is not inclined to stop there. There is also another inducement to shut up, in the person of the printer's devil, with an enormous maw, wide enough to admit a ream. When we offered him the foregoing, he declared it was not as big as the last, and yawning, opened his mouth still wider. So, to please him we go on. Colonel G. Balfour, President, Military Finance Commission, wrote in a letter to the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, Madras, No. 4849, dated 22nd November 1860—"The authority vested in you is supreme over all financial arrangements of the Commissariat Department; * * * * all the arrangements for contracts entered into or of purchases; the rates made by the agency of the Department, agreed to be paid and actually paid; the quantities to be obtained, and laid in, the time when to be obtained, or actually obtained; the place where stored and in what places, also the quantities, in reference to the consumption or reserve stock, and how to be stored, and whether this is done economically or otherwise,—are all questions open to your investigation and check." In short, in the beginning of the paragraph we have been quoting from, it is said, "The power and authority of the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts in Calcutta are drawn from the authority exercised by the late Military Board." The Board exercised two functions, administrative and financial; and when that body was abolished, the administrative functions fell to the Commissary General, and the financial to the Auditor, now Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, each officer being responsible for the proper exercise of his special functions. The passage quoted above seemed, and naturally enough, to take away from the Commissary General some of his proper functions and to transfer them to the Commissariat Examiner, such as the arrangements for contracts, the quantities of stock to be laid in, the storing of the stock &c. As this tended to create confusion, the matter was referred to the Government of India, and referred by them to the Military Financial Department, who then replied as follows, unsaying nearly all that they had said before. The passage will be found in the 16th paragraph of communication No. 176A from the Military Finance Department to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, 19th March 1861. It says, "The Examiners have not been empowered to countermand or cancel arrangements entered into by Commissariat Officers, nor to prevent or prohibit purchases being made, it has not been decreed as necessary, that the Examiners should be consulted before rates are agreed upon, monies paid, stores obtained, the places for lodgement of stores determined, or reserve stock issued;" &c. So you see, gentle P. D., they meant nothing after all.—Let them quit the stage!

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 26*th Jan.* 1862.

Never was this gay centre of European civilization in a more unthinking mood than it now is; and never had it greater reason to be serious. The workmen are without employment, for the ambition of Napoleon to rival the Babylonish monarchs in creating a magnificent city, is now subsiding: and the American crisis has closed the greater part of the silk and cotton factories in France. But if the condition of the workman is miserable, that of the workwomen is infinitively worse, and tales of a heart-rending character are being told of what they suffer, in the opposition journals. Trade is of course at a complete stand-still; and trades-people in expectation of a general bankruptcy. The woe-begone faces of apartment holders betoken the hardships inflicted on them by a rise of ten per cent in their rent, when the price of every thing else of a buyable or saleable nature that is not a necessary of life has a downward inclination. The room keepers, which include more than three fourths of Paris, have been absolutely forced by their high rents, from the uncomfortable and cellar like *rez de chaussée*, through every story till they arrived at garrets, at the head of six or seven landings; and the satirists say that they will not have, in the course of another twelve months, so much as a roof to sleep on, much to sleep under. The unfortunate of Paris have been comforted by the hopes that Achille Fould would do something for them in the way of reduced taxation; but now they find that he will not even leave them salt for their soup, nor sugar, of which the Frenchmen is proverbially fond, to sweeten their coffee, as the minister of finances intends to make these commodities much dearer by means of an additional tax. Of soldiers the announcement of the budget promises they shall have less than formerly; and it must be said in justice to this nation, that it feels as sincerely glad to hear of the proposed reduction in its armaments, as do its continental and insular neighbours, for of late the Frenchman has discovered that war is not the fountain of true glory, when glory is the only end for which a nation undertakes it.

But in spite of all this misery and a corresponding number of complaints, the streets independent of their newly acquired magnificence, look as gay as ever; and the instant a gleam of sunshine makes its welcome appearance, the whole world, as expressed by the French language, goes out, to enjoy it, in toilettes that completely mislead the stranger as to the real state of things. The Lady, be she a Russian Princess, a wealthy financier's wife, or an American from the aristocratic state of Ole Virginny, wearing on her finely clad person the price of goodness knows how many niggers, is not more gay looking than the *ouvrière*, who sallies forth to see and to be seen on the splendid promenades lately created as if by magic, about the capital.

The severe frost which three days ago brought the mercury almost to the level that it now marks at Saint Petersburg, only developed what so forcibly strikes us, Anglo-Saxons, as being the French tendency to meet care with a merry heart, and an indifference, the absence of which no philosophy can supply. The ponds in the gardens of the Luxemburg and the Tuilleries were, during the recent visit of King Frost to the Imperial capital, literally alive with the most joyous looking crowds imaginable, consisting of every rank and age, sex and size. The Bois de Boulogne was truly said to have been in skates; and in one day nearly seventy thousand slid, sledged, and skated upon the upper lake. Parisian society divided its attention between the two empty chairs in the Academy Française; the re-acted play of the highly gifted and deeply mortified Edmond About; and most of all the Imperial skating parties on the pond near Porte Madrid, where the Empress was pushed along with an inconceivable velocity in a sledging chair. The piece of water favored by the presence of her graceful, gracious and Imperial Majesty, is behind the stand house of La Marche; and runs into the smoothly shaven and verdant review ground of St. James. The prettyness of the surrounding aspect is unquestionable; and the likeness which the old windmill built by Queen Blanche of Castile; Baron Hansmann's Italian looking villa; the Longchamp tower, and the far famed cascades contiguous give to the spot in question to a scene in the Grand Opera, was heightened by the Imperial equipages, the little Prince's Troop of Lancers and the *personnel* of the Imperial Court that turned out upon the ice.

The fair readers of your journal will be doubtless pleased to hear something of the toilettes worn by the distinguished and lovely women who went there to look on at the skaters, and to join in the amusement going forward on the pond. The fair Eugenie wore a pelisse of black velvet, fitting closely to a very slender, but evidently not a stay-distorted waist. It was trimmed with a deep border chinchilli fur; and looped up with little pulleys in true English fashion. Her Imperial Majesty evidently sets her face against the bonnet now so fashionable which advances in a point beyond the forehead. She wore a little Tudor *Chapeau*, close, well fitting, and apparently very comfortable, which was said to have been made by a London milliner, who rejoices in a European reputation, and the very unpretending name of Brown. The Empress's favorite and handsomest Lady of Honour wore also a black velvet bonnet, trimmed with fur of Astrakan, a pelisse of purple velvet, black silk dress, looped up and displaying a heavy crimson silk Andalusian petticoat with a black brocaded border, in imitation of a Spanish lace flounce, crimson stockings and a tiny pair of boots that affected clumsiness with the most coquettish grace in the world, and the boot tops were also trimmed with fur to match the trimming of the bonnet. But foremost in the group of handsome women was a Polish Lady, whom the English and American gentlemen now crowding Paris call Mme. Heartbreakska. Her real name is Swciekowska. As is her custom she wore the deepest mourning for the victims of Russian tyranny, slaughtered some months ago at Warsaw. But on this occasion the

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black attire was the only thing mournful about her for she gave way completely to her laughter loving nature when making her first essay this winter on the ice. This fair Pole was the centre of attraction on the pond near Longchamp, and took not the slightest pains to conceal the vivacious warmth of her nature, which showed itself to every body there, unshackled by any other restraint than that of gracefulness. The Princess Anna Murat, so celebrated for her splendid physique and a striking resemblance to the fine looking and dashing soldier, whom Buonaparte made King of Naples. The grand daughter of the handsome Joachim, it must be acknowledged, did not cut so fine a figure upon the ice, as she does on horseback. She was rather heavy in her movement; required the aid of two gentlemen; managed her well shaped feet very awkwardly, and judging from a pair of very purple cheeks, did not enjoy the blessing of a very rapid circulation. Madame Magnan, the Princess Aritoff and Baroness Rothschild were almost hidden in the quantity of furs wrapped round them, and were comfortably ensconced in sledges that flew rapidly over the ice as they were pushed on the ice by gentlemen in skates. But the day before yesterday a thaw set in which put an end to these brilliant spectacles; and which still makes the houses drip with damp, and the streets ancle deep in mud. Indoor dissipations, or recreations, have therefore succeeded to the more exhilirating ones out of doors; and a private ball and a private concert take place once a week in the Tuileries, to say nothing of dinners, and grand public fortnightly balls. All the ministers have also a good deal to do in the way of seeing company officially. Count de Morny takes the lead; and his house, contiguous to the corps Legislatif, resounds with music and with dancing notwithstanding the delicate health of the fast declining and once fairy looking countess. The English wife of the minister of finances, instead of giving like the French wives of her husband's colleagues, receptions *ad infinitum*, at which conversation forms the principal part of the entertainment, means to concentrate everything into one grand ball and a supper substantial and magnificent. General Fleury "the Director general of the State stables," has announced his determination of giving two fancy balls; and the minister of Religion and Public Instruction, will do likewise. At fetes of the latter, a certain Italian nobleman, Count Bacciolini, a native of Calabria, and in size, face, and figure, the prototype of the notorious Antonelli, will present himself dressed as a Cardinal. The Count, like a true countrymen of Pasquin, has ordered his shoe maker, for this occasion, to send him a pair of Indian rubber boots, each made to resemble a cloven foot. This is meant as a significent hint to the newly arrived Nuncio of the opinion entertained at Paris, of the Pope's prime minister. Monseigneur Chigi, the papal legate, got a magnificent reception at the Tuileries which, however, was rather ceremonious than cordial. He walks a good deal about in full canonicals. But such sights being very common here, few turn round to look after him.

Local News.

SUPREME COURT.—The Judges of the Supreme Court will hold separate Courts from Thursday next, Sir M. Sausse will try the remnant of the cases of the last term, while Sir J. Arnould will sit to dispose of the current business.

THE P. and O. Co's Steamer *Columbian*, Captain N. I. Skottowe, which leaves our harbour this morning at 9 o'clock, carries board 1617½ Chests of of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. A. Albrech and servant.

For Madras.—Mr. Boswell and servant; Mrs. Girsham and two children.

For Calcutta.—Captain and Mrs. Murray, infant and servant; Mr. Jamsetjee Ruttonjee; and two servants; Mr. J. Rogers and 5 Natives.

For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Goatindick.

For Hongkong.—Messrs. A. Gibb, Underwood, and W. H. Hunter.

BOMBAY DEBATING CLUB.—The first fortnightly Meeting of the "Bombay Debating Club" will be held this evening at half past seven, in the Hall of "Jagunnath Sunkerset English School" Girgaum.

Business,—The President Mr. Narayne Ragunathjee will deliver an opening Address, and Mr. Balkrishna Moroba will read his paper on "Human Hapiness."

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening.

MARCH "Gema di Vergy"	*Donizetti.*
OVERTURE "Zampa"	*Herold.*
WALTZ "Il Baccio"	*Arditta.*
SELECTION, of Irish Airs	*Miller.*
ARIA "Die Grossfurstin"	*Flotow.*
QUADRILLE "Serenade	*Balfe.*
GALOP "Wodden Vale.	

THE TIME occupied in carrying the mails from London to the Mediterranean, India, China, Mauritius and Australia for the year 1862, will be as follows. From London to Marseilles in 2 days; Malta in 4; Alexandria in 8; Suez in 9; Aden in 15; Bombay in 18; Galle in 26; Mauritius in 27; Madras in 30; Pinang in 32; Calcutta and Singapore in 34; King George Sound in 40; Hong Kong in 43; Melbourne in 45; Sydney in 49; Shanghai in 50.

THE FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The average daily attendance of patients at this dispensary, during the past month was, 106. The number of persons who received medicines during the period was 597 (being 18 less than last month) viz. 7 Christians, 22 Mahomedans, 118 Hindoo, 112 Parsees, 1 Jews, 185 native females and 152 boys under ten years. Six children were vaccinated. The patients admitted last month were most of them suffering from fever and diarrhea.

"OUR NEW GOVERNOR."—We believe that the *Hurkaru* was correct in his announcement yesterday that the Government of Bombay has been offered to Mr. J. P. Grant. The only comment we have to make on the offer is that it is really worthy of Sir Charles Wood—taking him at our estimate. We do not believe that Mr. Grant will thing of closing with the offer, but should he prove to be capable of capping Sir C. Wood's folly with that final act of the "insanity" which has marked his reign here, let Bombay beware! After a couple years experience of Mr. Grant, our Bombay friends will discover that if Sir George Clerk is not positively an angel, still there may be worse than he; and they will by that time have something more important on their hands than their present amusement of decrying Bengal and all thereto belonging.—*Englishman, Feb.* 20.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

27th February 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals.		Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
			H.	M.			
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	7	48	P.	19	E. C.
		Min.	4	13	S.	18	E. C.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	5	50	P.	22	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	55	P.	21	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	30	58	P.	29	N. W. P.
		Min.	4	53	S.	30	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	2	51	P.	31	N. W. C.
		Min.	1	33	P.	33	N. W. C.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE,

Friday, 28th February, 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, Esq.)

ALLEGED WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—Four seaman named Turner, Walker, Clarke and Mark, were charged with having wilfully disobeyed the lawful commands of the Captain of the ship *Yaratilda*.

Mr. Barton appeared for Captain Browness.

Captain Browness.—I am Captain of the ship *Yaratilda*, and the prisoners are all articled seaman of the ship. On the voyage from London to Bombay the prisoners used unbecoming language towards me. I told them not do so; they did not desist. Turner came aft on the 29th of October and demanded to have his pound of bread weighed separately. I ordered him to leave the poop and he refused for a time. He said "that my days were numbered and that he would make short work of me," and "that I might coil up my ropes." Every word that he said was backed with a dreadful oath. He threatened to throw me over-board. Walker came to me on Wednesday last and used highly improper language and refused to desist when ordered to do so by me. I consider my life to be in danger and I would not go to sea with them again on any account. The whole of the defendants acted in concert together. The misconduct was continued throughout the whole of the voyage.

Mr. James Donough, Chief mate of the ship, corroborated the evidence of the Captain.

For the defence the prisoners called the following witnesses.

Joseph Elliott deposed.—I am an apprentice and belong to the ship. I never heard Turner make use of abusive language to the Captain or threaten his life. Neither did I ever know him to disobey orders. I do not know that any of the prisoners ever disobeyed any lawful commands of the Captain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—The conduct of the defendants was good towards all the officers of the ship.

John Hitchborne bore testimony to the conduct of the whole of the prisoners, as being good throughout the voyage out.

Several other witnesses were produced whose evidence went to show that the men's conduct during the voyage was good. They all stated that the provisions were bad; and one of them said that they had been before the Magistrate (Mr. Oliver) to complain of the bad quality of the provisions.

HIS WORSHIP discharged the prisoners.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Annual Meeting and Soirée Musicale of the Bombay Temperance Union was, pursuant to announcement, held on Monday last in the American Mission Chapel, at 7 o'clock P. M. The chair was occupied by the Revd. C. Harding, the President of the Union, who opened the Meeting by giving out a Hymn, after the singing of which, prayer was offered by the Chairman, who then addressed the Meeting on the subject of Temperance and the operations of the Society, and concluded by calling on the Secretary, Mr. James H. Vitters, to read the Report for the past year. The following Report was then read, and on the motion of the Revd. Mr. Narayen Sheshadri, was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed office bearers of the Union for the present year with power to add to their number.

Revd. C. Harding, *President.*

Members:—Revd. G. Bowen, Revd. Dr. A. G. Fraser, Messrs. C. Forjett, H. Miles, J. Brodhurst, J. Lodge, J. Williamson, A. Johnstone, W. Zincke, J. Lindsay, and C. Drury.

Mr. James H. Vitters, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE UNION FOR THE YEAR 1861.

At the close of another year the Committee of this Society present their Annual Report to the Members of the Union.

2. The Committee desire to thank God for the measure of success which it has pleased him to vouchsafe on the labors of another year; labors that have had for their object to warn him who is on the drunkard's path, to point out a way of escape to him who is being ensnared by the temptations of the winecup, and to seek the removal of the various stumbling blocks interposed by the drinking usages of Society.

3. Notwithstanding the defective sympathy of some and the open antipathy of others, the Temperance cause has been making progress. A greater degree of interest has been awakened and the necessity is beginning to be felt for the adoption of active measures for the suppression of intemperance among the lower class of Europeans, of whom owing to the extension of Railways, the establishment of Companies of all kinds, the discharge of soldiers from the Army and to other causes, there is now such a large influx in Bombay. It is beginning to be felt that it is dangerous, very often fatal to tamper with an enemy so subtle, seductive, and ensnaring as intoxicating liquor, and that the only infallible remedy, the only effectual preventative of intemperance is entire abstinence from all that intoxicates. The Committee confess, and lament that all that might have been done for the furtherance of Total Abstinence has not been done, and they trust, that the friends of the cause will, during the present year, be led to greater exertion for its advancement.

4. During the past year, 42 person signed the pledge of the Union, and were enrolled as Members. Seven Meetings were held. In connexion with the Annual Meeting held on the 22nd January 1861 in the Town Hall, the Committee were enabled to have a "Soiree." The following description is extracted from a local Newspaper.

"The large room was brilliantly lighted up with magnificent crystal chandeliers and most comfortably seated for the accommodation of 300 persons. There were 300 persons present admitted by tickets. The chair was taken by J. D. Kennelly, Esq. I. N. precisely at 7 o'clock, and the meeting was opened by the singing of an appropriate hymn and by prayer offered by the Revd. Mr. Bowen. There were six speeches delivered during the evening, all of which evinced a lively sense of the importance of the cause, and sought to lead the mind to higher considerations than those of total abstinence. There were also six pieces of sacred vocal music performed during the evening, the singers being led by Mr. E. J. Martinant, Junior, who presided at the Piano, and accompanied by four other instruments, the flute, the clarionet, euphonium and bassoon. The soiree consisted of two parts. During the first part, tea was served to all present with sandwiches, buns, cakes &c. and during the second part, fruit such as oranges, almonds and raisins. Between the two parts there was half an hour for a conversazione and scientific recreations. During this time especially, but also throughout the evening, the audience had an opportunity of seeing the wonders of the microscope, which were exhibited by Doctors Bhow and Narayan Daji." * *

"The Meeting continued till 10 o'clock and was concluded by a hymn sung to the tune of the National Anthem; the audience standing during the singing and the benediction was pronounced by the Revd. Dr. Fraser. The "Soiree" was a complete success, the whole arrangement having given entire satisfaction. The evening was spent in the most agreeable manner. The refreshments were first rate, the music excellent, and the speeches eloquent."

5. The amount realized by the sale of tickets was Rs. 258 (42 tickets having been presented to soldiers and others unable to purchase them) while the expenses of the "Soiree" amounted to Rs. 234-11-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 23-5-0, which was credited to the Funds of the Union, and appropriated to the purchase of Temperance Tracts. The Tracts numbering 2000 were obtained from England through Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, none being procurable in Bombay, and were distributed chiefly by Mr. J. Lindsay, City Missionary and Scripture Reader, and at the Meetings of the Union. The Committee trust they will be productive of much good. The tracts were the "Ipswich Temperance Publications." Owing to the demand for them a further supply has been ordered.

6. The state of the Funds of the Union is as follows.

Subscriptions received during the year	...Rs.	21	0	0
Sale of Certificates of membership	"	6	8	0
Balance from sale of Soiree tickets	"	23	5	0
Received from the Kamptee Temperance Association for tracts supplied	"	3	3	0
Total...Rs.		54	0	0
Deduct.				
Due to Treasurer on 1st December 1860	...Rs.	5	5	4
Printing Notices and Pledges	"	11	0	0
Advertisment regarding Annual Meeting	"	4	0	0
Postage	"	0	10	6
Tracts	"	20	0	0
Total...Rs.		40	15	10

Leaving a balance on the 31st December 1861 of Rupees 13-1-12.

7. Through the exertions of Mr. Lindsay a Teetotal Society was established in the 56th Regiment when it was located at Colaba. The difficulties that Mr. Lindsay and such of the men who were friendly to the cause, especially Serjeant Tabor, who took an active part in organising the society, had to contend with, were many, and can easily be imagined (when it is remembered that the Society had to be established among soldiers. The first Meeting of the Society which has been designated "The Pompadore Temperance Society" was held on the 29th August in the School room of the Regiment, when nearly 200 of the men were present. Addresses on the evils of Intemperance by Mr. Lindsay, on the dangers of moderate drinking by Mr. Vitters, and on the advantages of total abstinence by Serjeant Tabor were delivered. At the conclusion of the Meeting 47 signed the Pledge and became Members of the Society. The meetings continued to be held fortnightly. Whilstadditional members were being added, some of those who had first joined withdrew, some being unable to withstand the jeers and jokes of their former boon companions, and others unable to resist the craving for drink engendered by habits of intemperance. As this was anticipated it did not tend to discourage the originators and supporters of the Society, which in due time began to make satisfactory progress. When the Regiment left Bombay for Deesa on the 27th November 1861, the Society numbered 87 Members. The Society when in Bombay was much indebted to Mr. Drury, an able and zealous advocate of the Temperance Cause, for the interesting addresses delivered by him at some of the Meetings of the Society.

8. A Temperance Society has also during the past year been established among the soldiers in Poona, by Mr. J. S. Bailey, Army Scripture Reader, and designated the "Ghorpooree Temperance Association." It was established on the 2nd July 1861. Draft of Rules and suggestions for the conduct of meetings were furnished by the Secretary of the Union, and a few packets of Temperance Tracts presented to the Society.

9. The following extract from a letter dated 5th February 1862, received from Mr. Bayley, describes the present condition of the society.

"The date on which the Association was established was the 2nd July 1861, and from that date up to the 31st December the total number who signed the pledge was 104, but I regret to say Christmas with all its old associations reduced that number to 23, which was the total number of Members on the 31st December 1861, on which date we convened a Meeting and elected a new Committee and President (myself being re-elected Secretary) for the present quarter, who having the cause truly at heart has enabled me by their energy to have the meeting more regularly. Our first meeting this year was held on New Year's day, and our second last night the 4th instant. The meetings were well attended and the number that signed the pledge spoke for itself louder on each occasion "Excelsior." The total number who have signed since the 1st January is 86, the total number who have broken their pledge is 7, leaving a total of 79 who remain steadfast in their pledge, and including the 23 who signed in 1861, makes a total of 102 members, which is at present the total strength of the Society."

10. At Kamptee a Temperance Association has also been formed during the last year. This Association owes its origin chiefly to Brigadier Browne, who cognizant of the crime, disease and death produced by intemperance among the European soldiery, and sensible of the many advantages resulting from the adoption of teetotal principles, was mainly instrumental in forming the Association, which was established on the 17th March. Draft of Rules and suggestions for the conduct of Meetings were at the request of Brigadier Browne furnished to the "Kamptee Temperance Association," and Tracts and Certificates of Membership supplied, the Association bearing the cost.

11. The subjoined extracts from a letter from Captain Gregg, the Secretary to the Society, written under date 14th February, furnish interesting information regarding the operations and progress of the Society. "During the year 1861, from the date of its establishment on 17th March 1861, the members varied very much, this being caused by the members having taken the pledge for different periods—some one year, some more, some six months and others only for 3 and 2. We have had as many as 170 on the Roll, but we had on the 31st December, so far as we were able to find out satisfactorily, about from 100 to 107 members, whom we believed to be faithful to their pledge. We held our Temperance Soiree and Annual Meeting on new year's day, or rather on the evening of new year's day, and had about 180 present (i. e. 180 sat down to tea.) We had the meeting in the 91st school house, but through the effects of a bad fall I was myself unable to attend. The Meeting was most succesful, and all went off most satisfactorily. Tea and cake, singing and speeches were the order of the day, we had some of the Band of the 91st to sing glees, catches, &c, and every one was highly pleased The room was beautifully decorated with flowers, branches, &c, and the good results of this meeting have been apparent, indeed, inasmuch as during the month of January and up to this date February 14th, we have had 169 men put down their names as members, for different periods. Is not that cheering news? I only hope and trust that many of the poor fellows will be enabled to keep it, the temptations are numerous, and the Canteen authorized by the Government is a terrible snare indeed in the way of teaching young soldiers who are fresh from England, to drink that villianous Arrack, which gives them a taste for spirits, to gratify which, they at length take to drinking the country arrack, which as you know is rank poison. We have a meeting every month for taking down names, and I generally read them something to the point and we have also a monthly Lecture meeting, when some of the 91st men address the meeting on various topics connected with Temperance, social reform, and the improvement of the Soldier, and pointing out how much of this lies in the power of the man himself, and how ruinous drink is to all advancement and improvement, morally and religiously."

12. On the 30th May 1861 a letter was received from the staff surgeon at Mhow intimating that a few men there were desirous to adopt the principles of total abstinence, and requesting copies of the pledge for that purpose. In compliance with this request copies of the Pledge of the Union and some Temperance Tracts were furnished, but no further communication has been received.

13. The Committee of the Bombay Temperance Union hail with feelings of the greatest satisfaction the establishment of these Temperance Associations for the especial benefit of European soldiers, for if there is one class of the community more than another among whom there is the greatest need of the existence of societies aiming to check the progress of intemperance, that class is the European soldiery. The Committee pray God to abundantly bless the labors of these associations, and make them the means of converting many a drunkard into a sober respectable man, and preventing many a moderate drinker from becoming a drunkard. The Committee would express the hope that Officers Commanding stations and Commanding Officers of Regiments would do all in their power to aid the Temperance movement among the European soldiery, who instead of bringing (as alas! is too often the case) a reproach on the British name, would be an honor to it.

14 The Committee regret to have to record their conviction that the use of intoxicating liquors among the natives of this country is on the increase. The testimony of Missionaries and of gentlemen travelling in the interior proves that drinking shops have by the Government system of licence been fearfully multiplied among a people that were formerly temperate, and that they would have remained so had it not been for the extraordinary facilities which have been provided to obtain intoxicating liquor and drugs. The Committee beg to express their hope that in consideration of the poverty, misary, and crime produced by the intemperence which is becoming so prevalent among the people of the country, the Government will be led to restrict the sale of licences. The loss of revenue will be insufficient compared with the immense good that will accrue to the country.

15. In closing their Report, the Committee of the Bombay Temperance Union would ask Christian men and Christian women to give them their sympathy and their active co-operation in the work in which they are engaged in seeking to save society from the evils connected with the use of intoxicating liquors. Drunkenness is one of the greatest hinderances that exist to the progress of the gospel. This is the testimony of our City Missionaries, of our Scripture Readers, and of all those who are working for the salvation of the souls of men. We ask Christian men and Christian women to assist us in removing this great hinderance. We ask them to join our Union, and thus do all in their power to discountenance the ordinary intoxicating liquors, which is the cause of all the drunkenness on earth.

On behalf of the Committee,

JAMES H. VITTERS, Secretary,
Bombay Temperance Union.

The Anthem "He hath not dealt so with any people" was then sung in parts by a number of gentlemen, Mr. C. Swanseger playing the Harmonium. Trays containing tea and sandwiches, cakes, and buns, were then handed round, and ample justice was done to the contents by the 175 persons assembled in the room. After the empty cups and saucers were removed and order restored, Mr. C. Drury was called upon by the Chairman to make his speech on "The Pledge." Mr. Drury in shewing the advantages of the pledge illustrated his remarks with interesting anecdotes, and described some cases that came within his own observation during his long advocacy of the Temperance Cause for a period of upwards of 15 years. The Anthem "O! God, my heart is fixed" was then sung, and was followed by a speech on "the Union" by the Revd. Mr. Bowen, who described the advantages resulting from united effort in the cause. An interval of a quarter of an hour for conversazione succeeded when the Chorus from Haydn's Creation, "The Heavens are telling" was sung to perfection by a few gentlemen. The speech of the evening, by Mr. J. Lindsay, on the "Downward" course of the Drunkard followed, after which an Ode entitled "Judgment" was sung, and was succeeded by a speech by the Revd. Mr. Narrayen Sheshadri, who very obligingly supplied the place of Mr. T. Dowrie, who was put down in the Programme as the next speaker, (the subject of the speech being "Upwards,") and who was prevented by unavoidable circumstances from being present. Mr. Narayen shewed the upward course of the man who, forsaking his habits of intemperance, adopted the principles of total abstinence, and who might be led to rise higher still, one of the greatest hinderances to the reception of gospel truth having been removed. Cream and water Ices of various kinds with cake followed. An Anthem "Rejoice greatly" was then sung, when the last speech of the evening was made by Mr. J. H. Vitters, who exhorted the different classes who might have been represented in the meeting to proceed "Onward" in the good cause. The singing of the National Anthem, (new version by the Rev. Newman Hall) and the Benediction pronounced by the Chairman, closed the Annual Meeting and Soiree Musicale of the Bombay Temperance Union, which was a complete success, and gave very great satisfaction to the audience. All the arrangements were perfect and reflected the highest credit on Dr. Fraser and Mr. James H. Vitters, who planned and executed them. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Temperance Union will periodically have these Soirees, which demonstrate that intoxicating liquors are not requisites of social enjoyment.

COURT MARTIAL ON DR. BOUSTEAD.

Sixth day; Wednesday, 26th February 1862.

The Court re-assembled at the usual time. Commander Hopins was recalled and his former evidence read over by the Deputy Judge Advocate.

Commander Hopkins applied to the Court to allow the letter of Major Richards, relative to the death of the sepoy, and that of Dr. Boustead on the same subject, to be read.

The letters were then read by the Deputy Judge Advocate.

Commander Hopkins examination continued.—In reference to the second after charge, I never made use of any opprobious language towards Dr. Boustead or acted in any manner to justify him in bringing these charges against me. An undue advantage was taken of my naturally quick and impulsive manner. Assistant Surgeon Boustead did on many occasions address himself to me in what I consider a quiet but insulting manner, he did so before Mr. McGaa, but spoke so low that he (Mr. McGaa) could not hear him. I believe that I did call his letter, "presumptuous and dictatorial," and I think, insulting, and such as should not be addressed to me as his commanding officer. It was on this occasion, I believe, that I told Dr. Boustead that he had no right to send such letters to me. He said that he would send the letter to the Superintending Surgeon, adding that he could give me a copy of it, if I liked. I told him that if he wrote me such insulting letters, I should have to take some unpleasant means to put a stop to it. I do not believe that on this, or on any occasion, I ever used a threatening manner, or the like, towards Dr. Boustead. My manner is naturally quick, and it appears to have been construed into something else. I advised Dr. Boustead, in a friendly manner, to withdraw his letter, as until lately we had been good friends. The previous evening a little before dark, I called Dr. Boustead on to the poop, and asked him if he had seen the sick, having noticed that he had not been to visit them for several evenings. He replied, "No, I am just going," and left the poop. I looked at the clock as he was going away, he returned again in eight minutes. When I said, "have you seen the sick." He replied "yes, all of them." I said "well then you have been precious sharp about it." He said "quite time enough for a person of my professional knowledge." I then told him that in future he was to visit the sick every evening, and report having done so to me. He then turned round to me, and in an insolent manner said, "Is that your order." And I said in a perfectly quiet manner, as I speak it now, "yes, that's my order." That was the reason of my mustering the men. I told the messenger boy to send all the sick aft who could come, when I asked John Monson if the doctor had visited him, he said that he had not. I believe I did tell Dr. Boustead that I was responsible to the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for what I did on board the ship, and that I would muster the men if I thought necessary whenever I chose without consulting him about it. I believe that I ordered Mr. McGaa to take notes of what occurred and of the doctor's attitude. I believe that was after the occurrence took place, and that I gave the order in consequence of what had transpired. I gave him an order that I considered private, so that he might not have told Dr. Boustead, as Mr. McGaa and myself were not on very good terms. On a former occasion I had told Mr. McGaa to commit to writing what had occurred at an interview between Dr. Boustead and myself. I have stated that I gave a verbal apology to Assistant Surgeon Boustead, and I sent a written apology to him at Madras on or about the 28th Feb. which he refused, and returned the same to me, I sent a copy of it to the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for his information; as I considered it necessary that he should be informed thereof. This is, I believe, the copy of the apology I referred to. (Letter put in and read, in which Commander Hopkins tendered an apology to Dr. Bousted for having accused him before the officers on board the ship, and expressing his regret for having done so, but that he could not tax his memory with having made use of the words at the time, and stating that he intended to release Dr. Boustead from arrest, pending the orders of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.) This letter (another letter produced and read,) is a copy of the reply of Dr. Boustead to my letter just alluded to. I did communicate to the commander in Chief of the Indian Navy that I had sent a written apology to Dr. Boustead, and as far as I can remember I sent a copy of his reply to the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy; after I believe he (the Commander in Chief I. N.) knew the whole of the circumstances connected with the matter, he wrote me an official letter on the subject. I believe that the letter now produced is a duplicate of the one I received on that occasion.

[The letter was here read by the Deputy Judge Advocate, it was dated Bombay, October 3rd 1860, and acknowledged the receipt of Commander Hopkins communication, enclosing a copy of his letter in which he apologised to Dr. Boustead. The Commander in Chief expressed his opinion that the apology tendered was, as he considered, amply sufficient for his having given utterence to an unguarded expression; and condemnatory of Dr. Boustead's conduct in reference to the matter.

Witness continued.—To the best of my belief the letter now produced is in the handwriting of Dr. Boustead.

[Another letter was then read by the Deputy Judge Advocate; it was the letter of Dr. Boustead to the Adjutant General, (dated 27th November 1861,) forwarding a list of the names of witnesses that he required at the Naval Court Martial.]

The following extract from a letter from Commodore Wellesley to Commander Hopkins was then read by the Deputy Judge Advocate.

From letter No. 2100 of 1860 from Commodore Wellesley, C.B. to Commander Hopkins, dated Bombay, 5th July 1860.

Para. 6. I am under the necessity therefore of stating my opinion that in expressing publicly that "Men died on board the ship without being seen by the Doctor or Apothecary," you not only asserted (inadvertently perhaps) that which had not occurred, but by doing so inflicted a very undeserved stigma on the professional conduct of Assistant Surgeon Boustead. And in placing him under arrest for asserting that you had used such expressions (although you do not appear to have disavowed them) you have most unjustifiably used the powers of a Commanding officer over his subordinate.

7. It will remain with you after the perusal of these remarks to determine whether you will take such steps as are required to remove from Assistant Surgeon Boustead the injurious reflections you have cast upon him, failing which, I warn you that "if" upon investigation it is proved you did asperse his professional character, the consequences cannot be otherwise than very serious to yourself.

8. You will understand that if it be your desire that Assistant Surgeon Boustead should be tried by a Court Martial, you are required to send to me revised charges against him.

(Signed) G. G. WELLESLEY,
Commander-in-Chief Indian Navy.

To Commander HOPKINS,
Commanding Steamer *Dalhousie* I. N.

The paras 1—2—3—4 and 5 were not read to the Court or put in, Commander Hopkins having expressed his objections that they should be alluded to.

Examination continued.—I did communicate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, Dr. Boustead's reply to my letter of apology to him. As far as I can recollect I sent a copy of it to the Commander-in-Chief. After he knew the whole of the circumstances connected with the matter he wrote me an official letter on the subject. I wish to state to the Court that I have no desire to injure Dr. Boustead in any way; and that I had been desired to act as prosecutor in this case, but declined to do so. Having subsequently seen in the newspapers that the evidence given by some of the witnesses was different to what they had given at the Naval Court Martial, I thought it my duty to come here and make the additions and give the explanations that I have now done.

The Court adjourned at 4 o'clock until Friday morning.

Seventh day, Friday, February 28th, 1862.

The Court re-assembled at eleven o'clock this morning.

Commander Hopkins cross-examined by the prisoner. I do remember something about a letter, but I don't recollect it being shown to me, it said something about men not being received into Hospital; but I think it was some time before the conversation we had regarding sending the sick man on shore. I am not aware that Dr. Boustead did make all complaints and reports direct to me up to the date mentioned in the fourth charge (28th February). But regarding the sick, when he showed me the sick report he mentioned the men, but did not make any reports that I can remember. I can not name any instance in which Dr. Boustead made any complaints to me about the sick. I did not consider it my duty at the time to communicate a letter that I received from the Commodore as to the apology that I had sent to Dr. Boustead; I did not do so, as I considered that it was not my duty to communicate it to him as he was away from the ship, had he been on board I believe that I should have done so. I did order Dr. Boustead to make reports to me every evening that he had visited the sick. In reference to my telling him to make his reports through Mr. McGaa, in a former part of my evidence, this report was solely concerning the sick, as I wished to know that the sick had been seen, and he had refused to make the report through Mr. McGaa. [Witness here referred to the sick list]. I find that Slater's name was in the sick list on the first of Feb. but no disease was shown against his name. On the second of the month the disease is specified and the patient stated to have been admitted the day before.

To the Court,—I recollect on or about the 28th February it came to my notice, I cannot remember whether through Mr. McGaa or through the doctor, that a man of the name of Ryan (a sail maker) refusing, I think to have a blister put on, there was something about another man refusing to take pills. I spoke to Ryan, about his refusing to obey the doctors' orders, and threatened to disrate him for so doing; and I have no doubt but that I spoke to the other man also in regard to his conduct. There was a report came to my notice about Mr. Bullock giving some insolence to Dr. Boustead, and about some of the Engineers going on and off the sick list without the doctor's orders. I between that it must have been Dr. Boustead that spoke to me about the affair. I said to him "why did not you report the circumstance to me at the time that it occurred." He replied, in a provoking manner, that "it was no use making reports to you, as you will not listen to them." I spoke to Mr. Bullock about what Dr. Boustead had complained of his behaviour to him, and of the other engineers, and told him that it was not right, and to warn them not to do so for the future. I had also given orders to Dr. Boustead to report to me when the men refused to obey his orders. I never knew the men before that time refuse to take his medicine. I cannot say whether Dr. Boustead had any opportunity of withdrawing these charges against me, since the receipt of the Commodore's letter approving of my apology, he has not been under my command since that time, having been away sick. From what the Commodore told me a short time before the Court Martial, I understood that Dr. Boustead did not desire to withdraw the charges. A Mr. Gordon came to me at Madras and informed me that the doctor wanted to have our differences setled. I said," "well I have sent him a written apology, and if he will send me a written apology and withdraw the charges and his letters, I don't desire to have anything more to do with it. Dr. Boustead however would not consent to do so.

The Court adjourned at quarter past two P. M. until Monday, the 3rd instant.

The following is the correspondence referred to in previous proceedings:—

From Major Richards 3rd Regiment N. I. to Commander Hopkins.

"SIR,—With reference to your letter from Hongkong of the 12th April 1860 I beg to mention that no one save a Magistrate or competent Court could legally place my officers on their oaths o the questions you have proposed, and that it is quite out of my power to do so. I have however, summoned the officers, and read out your letter alluded to, They, one and all, bid me say that all they know regarding the matter in question was duly communicated through me officially for your information and at your request, and that similar replies were also furnished to Dr. Boustead on his application. These papers being produced are quite conclusive as to what my officers know about the matter, and copies having been retained they can, if necessary, be forwarded to you. All that I myself was acquainted with, I, also, at your request, make known to you officially: at the same time I have no hesitation in reiterating to the effect that I was almost constantly on deck, that I have heard you accost Dr. Boustead but never observed anything objectionable in your manner or address on these occasions; and, as to the subject of your conversation, considering that it must relate to ship matters, I made a point as a matter of delicacy of always withdrawing to a distance; not especially when you addressed Dr. Boustead, but always when you had communications to make to any of your officers.

I have enquired of my native officers as to the 3rd para of your letter now under reply, and beg to add all that I have been able to elicit, viz., that Private Ballnac Hurnac of my regiment died on the 28th of February at 4 A. M. on board the steamer *Dalhousie*, at Point de Galle, and he had been two days on the sick list, and was seen daily by Assistant Surgeon Boustead. On the evening of the 27th of February he was also seen by Dr. Boustead, and given medicine. At about 12 o'clock (midnight) the deceasel felt very ill, and the native doctor was sent for, who prescribed something for him, and said, "I will now go and call Dr. Boustead." Neither the native or European doctor, however, came, and at 4 A. M. the deceased again complained, and the native docter was again sent for. He came immediately and on this occasion went at once for Dr. Boustead, but before the latter came (and there was so delay in this case) the man was dead.

(Signed.) HENRY RICHARDS, Major,
Comdg. 3rd Regt. N. I.

"Point de Galle Harbour, *28th February* 1860.

From Assistant Surgeon Boustead.

To Commander Hopkins.

"SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to explain to me in writing for the information of the Superintending Surgeon I. N. and P. D., and myself, whether the conversation you were pleased to address to me, publicly, on the poop this morning, was at all a reflection upon my professional character or upon my strict attendance to my professional duties; for instance, you unguardedly observed that, "men died on board your ship without the doctor or the apothecary, or anybody seeing them.' This, saying the least of it, was not correct. Again: you enquire whether I had seen the deceased man last evening—when, upon my answering you in the negative, you replied, 'you ought to have done so,' and issued certain verbal orders to my apothecary. I beg respectfully to observe that I ought not necessarily to have seen the deceased last evening, inasmuch as he was in the enjoyment of his usnal good health until about 3 o'clock this morning—when he suddenly expired by the visitation of God.

"These cases of sudden death are by no means uncommon, yet they are as lamentable as they are unaccountable for, and no earthy power can be of any avail.

"I was at the deceased's bedside *immediately* after being awoke to receive the reports of the case from my apothecary. I did not wait to dress, but went in my sleeping dress: but the poor man was gone before a draught could be made that I had instantly ordered. In fact he was dead in less than five minutes.

"I have the honor also to respectfully request that in future you will on every occasion address me on professional matters in a strictly private manner, and that you will be pleased to do so in a more becoming mode of addresa than you did on this occassion in the presence of many strange officers (pessengers) as well as our own officers.

"Professional enquiries are of such a delicate nature that every degree of privacy ought to be observed, and this is not the first occasion you have addressed me so."

(Signed.) ROBINSON BOUSTEAD,

"Steamer "Dalhousie," at Sea, 1*st May*, 1860.

From Assistant Surgeon Boustead,

To Commander Hopkins.

"SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the patients on the sick list have been called to a muster this morning, and have been interrogated and questioned, and otherwise annoyed and exposed to the inclemency of the weather, by the Commander of the vessel personally and without having consulted or obtained the sanction of the medical officer in charge of the vessel to do so.

"One European patient with "(describes disease,) and mentions two others. (diseases alss described) who were compelled to walk aft in consequence of the Commander's order, and all of whom have since complained of being worse in consequence of their being compelled to leave their sick beds.

"In consequence of this unwise and unusual procedure, and the untoward symptoms that have since appeared, I shall not hold myself responsible for the ultimate recovery of any of them, and, from the nature of this case I beg you will forward the enclosed copy of this letter for the information of the Commodore Commanding-in-Chief, Bombay.

"In conclusion, I have the honor to recommend that the officer Commanding the *Dalhousie* will, in future, consult the medical officer as to the propriety of conversing with, or having any communication, with the patients, either directly or indirectly.

(Signed.) ROBINSON BOUSTEAD.

From Commander Hopkins, Commanding H. M.'s S. Dalhousie, to Assistant Surgeon Boustead, of H. M.'s S. Dalhousie.

Madras, 28th August 1861.

SIR,—Having received intimation this day of your arrival at this place, I deem it my duty to address you, although you state your inability to join from ill health. I have heard from the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy regarding the unfortunate differences which occurred between us on or about the 28th of February last, which led to my placing you in arrest, under a belief that you had made false assertions on my character. From the statements of three officers forwarded to me, it appears that I had used the words stated, and I therefore tender my apology for doing so, and enclose it; a copy of which I have sent to the Commander-in-Chief Indian Navy, also reporting my intention of releasing you from arrest on that charge pending his sanction,—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) F. W. HOPKINS.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaz, *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard).

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Twenty-first Day, Friday, 28th February 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Jadunathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, vs. Kursondass Mooljee and another.

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Messrs. Collier and Leathes, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

Cross-examination of plaintiff *resumed by Mr. Anstey.*—I know the term "Calomel." I did not tell Dr. Dhirajram to supply me with calomel here and at Surat, I did not say to him that I would try it as a black wash. I do not remember having asked him how I was to use it. I had prepared lime water at my house; into it I put calomel and it formed the black wash. I applied the black wash to the diseased parts. He prescribed pills for me to be taken internally, one at bedtime and one in the morning every day. I had sent for a pair of glass scales to be shewn to Gocul Ochowjee, Maharaj who wanted to buy it, but not for weighing my medicines. Altogether I took five or six pills and not more. He prescribed borax and water for gargle when I felt pain in my throat, after taking the pills. At this time the sore had healed. I had sent for iodide of potassium and sarsaparilla from Messrs. Treacher and Co. The sarsaparilla was for the use of one Jeevraz. I tried the iodide of potassinm myself, it was prescribed for me by a doctor. Dr. Dhirajram also sent lint for me to be applied to the sore. I have heard of the book called "Brama Vivarta Purana," but have not read it. (Witness was referred to a passage in this book). I cannot say what is the meaning of the word "Rus" which occurs there. (Mr. Anstey read the translation of the passage. Upon having seen the Ras the mistresses of the God were tormented with the arrows of love; upon having performed the Rati Rus, Krishna the perfect, the perpetual, along with Radha went to the water of Yamna; with the Gopees there went the magical forms of the exalted Krishna, which tormented with the arrows of love and pervaded with joy performed sport with the Gopees in the water.") The translation is correct, but I am not quite certain of the meaning. (Witness was here referred to Wilson's Sanskrit Dictionary in which the word "Rati" means passion). (Witness is referred to another passage, —"why dost thou weep, Oh Radha, remember the lotus feet of Krishna; during the Rus Mundli, night will fall, thou wilt perform with Krishna the desired uninterrupted Rati"). It is not Rus but Ras. I have not read the whole of Vishnov Puran. I do not remember having read a passage there to the effect, "Whilst frolicking with the Gopees, they considered every moment as a myriad of years, they went there against the prohibition of their fathers and mothers, to sport with Krishna." Some Maharajas are learned in the books, others are not. The Shivas read the Shiva Purans, and the Vishnovas read the Vishnov Purans. It is not because the Vishnov Purans contain many sports of Krishna with Gopees in this world and the other, that they read them, but because they inculcate the doctrines of the Vashnovas. They do contain stories of Krishna and the Gopees. We worship the images of Krishna, with the faith that we are actually worshipping God. Krishna resides in the images. All forms abide in Krishna, he is an old man and a young man. The images we worship represent Krishna as an infant. I have not seen images or pictures representing him as an old or young man. I have not seen a picture in which he wears mustaches. (A book containing pictures is shewn to witness.) This picture represents Krishna to be from six to eleven years of age; he is sitting on the top of a tree and Gopees are dancing round him in a state of nudity; it is a childish play. Maharajas are liable to die; we are to die. When we Maharajas die, our people say that we have gone to "Swadam" or old abode or to "Lela Vastuzia" house of God. Krishna is now in Gowla and is all day in joy; the Gopees and followers are present in his service. I have not seen the book "Dwadesh Ponj," nor heard of its name. I believe that people when they go to Gowla after death remain in the service of Krishna, but they do not perform Lela or amorous sport with him. Gopees are in the other world in the form of human beings, but their body is imperishable.

To Sir J. Arnould.—It he wished Krishna might have Ras Lela or amorous sport with the Gopees in paradise.

To Mr. Anstey—I do not agree with the witness Vurjeevundass Madowdass that Maharajas go to Lela Vastaria after death, that is, extend the amorous sport to the other world. But such a term is applied to us when we die.

Sir M. Sausse.—Mr Anstey, are you done with the theological branch of examination.

Mr. Anstey.—I have a few more questions to ask.

Sir J. Arnould.—Our feeling is that Dr. Wilson, and the plaintiff as the leader of the Wallabcharya sect, may carry on a theological discussion in a convenient arena, but this is not a convenient arena for such discussions.

Witness continued.—We offer our *tun, mun* and *dhun* to Krishna as God. Gooroos shew the followers the way to Krishna. I had asked either Lukmeedass or somebody whether my presence would be required in the Court if I brought an action against any person. I do not remember having read the *Satya Prakash* of 9th September, six weeks before the alleged libel was published. I had heard generally that the Maharajas were libelled. (Witness reads the article). The article is libellous against all the Maharajas. It does mention that two or three of the Maharajas are intelligent and moral men. (A hand-bill shewn to witness). It was published by my secretary Goverdhundass, but I cannot say whether it was published in consequence of that article. It was complained there in that the people took pleasure in reading libels against the Mahrajas and that they did not take pains to learn the doctrines of their religion. I cannot say whether the article in the Magazine now shewn me was in reply to the attacks of the *Satya Prakash.*

Sir M. Sausse (to the Interpreter). Tell the witness that the hesitating manner in which he gives his evidence does not produce a favourable impression in the mind of the Court. Surely, he is an intelligent witness and ought to understand the questions put to him.

Witness continued.—I have read a part of the book called "Vishi Gooroo" (Debauched spiritual Guide). "Rus Mundli" is mentioned in it. I have read the article in the *Satya Prakash* containing the libel in respect to which the present action is brought. I have read the passage [in it. "You Maharajas, acting up to that commentary; defile the wives and daughters of your devotees. Desist from that and destroy at once the "Rus Mundli." I consider it to be an imputation upon me. Without knowing the meaning of the word "Rus Mundli" I cannot say it is a reflection upon me. The book "Bussobavan" is not regarded as an authority, nor the book called "Choriasee." I have not caused any songs to be printed in a book. I cannot say whether they were published by Goverdhundass. (A book of songs shewn to witness.) I do not know whether they contain vituperations against the defendant. I see in it a picture or representation of a person sitting in a chariot and driving trimphantly over the prostrate body of another person. I cannot say whether I am the person represented as sitting in the chariot, but the name Maharaj is mentioned there. I cannot say whether defendant is the person lying prostrate and whether it is his caricature.

Mr. Anstey held out his hand at a distance to receive back the book.

Witness complained to his Lordship that he was afraid of his person being touched. He did not like to be touched by anybody.

Sir Mr. Sausse.—Nobody has touched you. You need not be afraid.

Mr. Anstey.—You complained the other day of being touched by Mr. Hastings, while in fact, nobody had touched you. you are not a God, you are a man and why should you be afraid of being touched. I would not touch you with a pair of tongs.

Examination continued.—Neither my father nor my grandfather stole any image from the temple of Shreenathjee in Kumtrole. I have never been to that place, although I have been seven years on a pilgrimage in other places. I receive presents of money from Vaishnovas when I am invited to their houses. Such presents are not called *dunds* (fines), but if a Vaishnov commits any offence then money is taken from him as a *dund* or fine, such money is received by the Maharajas and devoted to the use of Thackoorjee. I was a Bramacharee when I was a bachelor. I am not a Sanyasee, I never advised my followers to be Sanyasees. The Vaishnivas believe in Krishna or Purn Purshotum, while other sects believe in Ramchunder, Purn Purshotum is the One Being. We are styled Purn Purshotums by our followers in the same manner as the Judges are styled "my Lord." The Maharajas are swung in a swing by their parents and children and by their devotees. I do not satiate the thirst of my devotees with water percolated from my *dhotee*. I have not given or seen such water given to the devotees. All Gooroos give the leavings of their food to their followers to eat. It is stated in the Naranpanchmee and Ooturmeemanasa that leavings of the meal of a Gooroo should be partaken of by his followers. Gooroos form exception to the general rule laid down by Menu that no one should partake of the leavings of the food of another. I do not understand the rule laid down by Menu. I do give the *pan-soparee* chewed by me to my followers but not for the purpose of eating. Some of them might be eating it. It is enjoined in the Shastras that Gooroos should give the leavings of their food to their followers. The Maharajas apply their foot on the eyes of a dying person to relieve him of sin. Both males and females and children rub the body of the Maharaj with oil and bathe them with saffron water. The Shastras enjoin that the followers should do so to the Gooroos. My followers do not eat the dust on my feet. As to other Maharajas I cannot say, the followers do move lights before me. The followers keep images of the Maharajas and make *churn* of them, i. e., touch the feet of the image with their hands and then touch their hands to their own eyes. The devotees worship the sandal shoes of such of our ancestors as have become incarnations of God. The female devotees sing various songs before us. I do not remember whether such songs are of a licentious character. We throw gulall powder from a height over the persons of all devotees,—males and females. Thackoorjee is the image of God. Gooroo does not supply the place of Thackoorjee. The Gooroo is worshipped in the same way as the Thakoorjee. My followers believed that I and the other Maharajas were incarnations of God, but I persuaded them not to hold such belief. I have not published this opinion of mine in any newspaper or book. I orally told people not to hold such belief. I do not remember the names of any of the persons whom I so told. The minority of people of our sect in Bombay regard Maharajas as incarnations of God. Perhaps I did say yesterday in evidence that none of my followers regarded me as incarnation of God. (*Sir J. Arnould* read his notes of yesterday in which witness said that he was regarded as a Gooroo by his followers and not as an incarnation of God.) I do not remember having just now said that we are regarded as incarnations of God, but I remember saying we are worshipped as incarnations of God.

Sir M. Sausse.—Your memory is very short, but the Court has got your answer down clearly that you did say so.

Witness continued.—The Wallabcharyas believe that their obligation to the Maharaj is greater than God. The followers can make offerings to the image only through the Maharajas or, the Bramin priests of the temple. Brahmins who bathe in the temple can touch the image. The sins of the eleven organs are washed away by the Bramasabandh. I do not know whether it is the doctrine of our sect that a Vaishnov must not divulge the secrets of his Gooroo. It is a doctrine not to see or hear the faults of others; if any does, he must be despised. I am a Telinga Bramin, but not an outcaste. We do take the daughters of Telinga Bramins in marriage, but do not give our daughters to them. They are called Bhutjees. When we can't get wives we pay money for them. (Menu read by Mr. Anstey—"No one should sell his daughter.") I do not remember having read it. I do not know of any Maharaj having committed adultery. Wallabjee Maharaj who had been outcasted has been lately admitted into caste again. He was outcasted on account of a dispute between father and son. I do not know whether it was on account of his having kept a Mahomedan mistress or having seduced a Naggir Bramin girl. I do not know of the Jamnuggur Raja having punished a man for having acted as procurer to Vuchnatjee Maharaj, my cousin. All Maharajas are prohibited from going to Damaun, not because one of the Maharajas was flogged to death by the Portuguese authorities, but for a different reason. Vichmajee Maharaj was under surveillance at Julna, not because he had poisoned the Raja, but because he was suspected of being a sorcerer. I know Rusmaljee Maharaj, but I do not know whether he had robbed the houses of his devotees. I left Surat for the purpose of travelling abroad. I was not accused of having committed rape at Surat. I heard of this charge for the first time this moment. I know Petember Copar. I did not commit rape on his daughter. No such charge was brought against me. I have not subpaenaed any of my brother Maharajas to give evidence on my behalf. No Maharaj advised me not to call him as a witness, because the adultery of the Maharajas was so notorious. There is no Maharaj at present in Bombay; there is only the son of Dwarkanathjee Maharaj, he is a boy eleven years old. They have all left Bombay. There are generally four, five or ten Maharajas at one time in Bombay. I do not know Luxmeebye, daughter of Thaver Mooljee. I had no quarrel with the defendant when I came to Bombay in 1850. I was in good terms with him and he praised me. We came to a misunderstanding since the discussion about remarriages of widows took place. I heard of the Bhattia conspiracy case. I did not arrange with the other Maharajas not to admit into our temple those who gave evidence in favour of the defendant. Purbhoodass told me that the Bhattias had entered into an arrangement or Bundobust to the effect that those who did not offer their wives and daughters to the Maharajas should put their signatures to a writing, and those who did offer, should not sign it. I told Purbhoodass that they had no need of making such a "Bundobust." One or two of the nine conspirators were in the habit of visiting me at my house during the progress of the trial. I have no knowledge of Purbhoodass having gone to Gopaldass Madowdass to have a similar "Bundobust" made among the Banians. I did not find fault with Purbhoodass with regard to this Bundobust. I did not tell him either that he had done right or done wrong. I believe that what Luckmeedass Khimjee has said in evidence about my alleged immoralities is quite false. I have not done any of the acts mentioned by him; I have not committed adultery or fornication in any place or country. I took the heating medicines when I was very sick at Hydrabad. They were dry ginger, pepper, &c. I cannot say that they caused the sores. I did not observe proper regimen and took some chillies during my travels. My wife was with me during the seven years, ever since she came to me. I was married twice. After the death of my first wife, I travelled without a wife. I was for four or five years without the society of my wife. I did not resort to a courtesan or kept a mistress during that time. I regard all women as my daughters.

To Sir J. Arnould.—My wife was not with me when I was at Beyt.

To Sir M. Sausse.—I was away from Surat for five years. I was then married. I went to Jeypore to call my wife.

To Sir J. Arnould.—I was away for two years when I went on a pilgrimage to Beyt. I had not my wife with me then. When I married a second time, my wife was only nine years of age. She did not come to live with me at that age.

To Sir M. Sausse.—My first wife was of about the same age. She came to live with me when she was thirteen years old, A period of two or three years elapsed between the marriage of my first wife and that of the second.

The case was now adjourned until today (Saturday) when the plaintiff will be re-examined by his Counsel.

Indian Intelligence.

BENGAL.

We regret to notice the death of perhaps the most devoted lady missionary in India, Miss Cynthia Farrar of the American Mission, Ahmednuggur. She landed in India 34 years ago, and her beauty and grace drove more than one distinguished official distracted. She refused the hand of a civilian of high Christian character, now a member of Council, because she had devoted herself for life to missionary work. Few have done so much for native female education as she, and she was seldom heard of beyond the limits of her own circle. Two such deaths as hers and Mrs. Mullens' within a few weeks of each other are a great blow to the cause. —*Friend of India, Feb.* 20.

Another Company for inland navigation has been established by a few enterprising merchants in Calcutta, under the title of the Bengal River Navigation company. Yesterday we witnessed the successful experimental trip of the *Progress*, their first steamer, which is fitted up with all the latest mechanical improvements. Soon Calcutta will resemble London, Liverpool and Glasgow with their numerous tugs and small steamers plying for private owners. The Bill to regulate the use of such steamers is most opportunely introduced into the Bengal Council.—*Id.*

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—We understand that one of the Bachelors of Arts of the Calcutta University, educated in Dr. Duff's Institution, is a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts. He has chosen the subject of the Mental and Moral sciences, and has voluntarily professed Jurisprudence and the Evidences of Revealed Religion as contained in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences, for examination. The examiners appointed are, in Logic and Rhetoric, Mr. Jones of the Presidency College; in Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mr. George Smith; in Jurisprudence, Mr. Macpherson; and in Natural Theology, Dr. Mullens. The result of the examination, which is to take place in the first week of March, will be interesting not only because India has not yet one Master of Arts, but because a Hindoo educated in a Missionary College will be examined in the Evidences of Revealed Religion, a subject which the Court of Directors considered so dangerous to the existence of the British power in the East that they desired it should be struck out of the University curriculum, and sanctioned its retention only after the strong protest of the University Senate supported by Lord Canning. As the public ceremony of conferring degrees has been postponed from next Saturday, the proper day. it is just possible Lord Canning may leave the duty of presiding as Chancellor to his successor.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

Our correspondent from Nuggur informs us that it rained in torrents about the 15th and 16th Instant, which has considerably damaged the growing crops. The same correspondent states that in consequence of of there being no rain for some time, the coffee plants have suffered much from the intense heat of the weather. —*Mysore News Recorder, Feb.* 22.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Reverend Mr. Sloggett has resigned charge of the Chaplaincy of Anarkullee to the Revd. Mr. Hadow —and the Reverend Mr. Kilbee Stuart (who will assume charge of the Chaplaincy of Murree on the 1st April) has probably by this time been relieved at Rawul Pindee by the Revd. W. W. Phelps.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 19.

THE PUNJAB.

On Monday morning numerous members of the congregation of St. James' Church assembled in the Anarkullee Reading Rooms to present an Address to the Reverend C. Sloggett, B. A., on the occasion of his projected departure to another station. Mr. D. F. McLeod, C. B., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, in delivering the address on behalf of the subscribers to a Clock and Salver which it is in contemplation to procure from England for presentation to Mr. Sloggett, in testimony of the affectionate respect entertained for him by his late parishioners, made a very feeling and appropriate speech which we much regret our inability to report at length in this paper, though we hope to do so hereafter. Mr. Sloggett who was deeply moved by the encomiums expressed regarding his career among us, replied in a few words, evidently shrinking from the praise bestowed upon him, and feeling, as he said, humbled in knowing how far he had fallen short of deserving all that had been said, but determined by God's aid to endeavour hereafter to render himself more worthy of the approbation of his friends:—

ADDRESS TO THE REVD. C. SLOGGETT.
Chaplain of Anarkulli.

The time having arrived when your departure from Lahore is to sever your connection with the Punjab, we, Residents of Anarkulli, the station in which your labours as a Minister of Christ have been conspicuous for so many years; desire to offer to you some expression of our attachment and esteem, and of regret at being called on to lose you from our midst.

During your residence at Lahore there have been many occasions for the display of all those virtues which adorn the office of a minister of Religion, and we who have witnessed your zeal, energy, self devotion, and uniform kindness, your singleness of purpose, and manful Christian conduct, wish that you should carry away with you some testimony of the high value we place on those qualities displayed by you.

During the prevalence of cholera amongst the European soldiery at Meean Meer, and in the Fort of Lahore, unsolicited, you did every thing in your power for the consolation of the sufferers, by frequently visiting their Hospitals, and caring for their wants temporal, as well as spiritual, thus setting an example, well becoming your sacred calling, of Christian fortitude and love.

It is unnecessary for us to dwell on the services rendered by you as Secretary of the Central Committee of the Famine Fund during the late heavy visitation—as these will be especially noticed from other quarters. But we desire gratefully to acknowledge that whether in private affliction, or in public calamity, whenever the entire community, and each of us, as its members, have had occasion to seek your counsel, or to ask your aid, we have met with an unvarying and ready response, and have benefitted alike by your spiritual ministration, your friendly advice, and your hearty co-operation.

It is then with feelings of heartfelt regret that we now see you depart from amongst us. We feel sure that wherever you go new spheres of usefulnes will witness your successful exertions, and while asking your acceptance of a testimonial, which may hereafter remind you of your connexion with us, we desire to accompany its presentation with our most sincere wishes for your happiness in time and eternity.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 19.

EFFECTS OF THE APPEARANCE OF A COMET.—In the year 1712, Mr. Whiston, having calculated the return of a comet, which was to make its appearance on Wednesday, the 14th of October at 5 minutes after 5 in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution of the world by fire was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation which Mr. Whitson had long maintained, both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events now took place. A number of persons in and about London, seized all the barges and boats they could lay hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding that when the conflagration took place, there would be most safety on the water. A gentleman, who had neglected family prayer for better than five years, informed his wife that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening, but his wife, having engaged a ball at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South Sea Stock immediately fell to 5 per cent., and the India to 11; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered. The next morning, however, the comet appeared according to prediction, and before noon the belief was universal that the day of judgment was at hand. About this time 125 clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be planned and ordered, there being none in the Church service on that occasion. Three maids of honour burnt their collection of novels and plays, and sent to a bookseller's to buy each of them a Bible and "Taylor's Holy Living and Dying" The run upon the Bank was so prodigious, that all hands were employed from morning till night discounting notes and handing out specie. On Thursday, considerably more than 7,000 kept mistresses were legally married in the face of several congregations; and to crown all, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time head director of the Bank, issued orders to all the fire-offices in London, requiring them to have a particular eye upon the Bank of England.

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Indian Press.

THE LAST OF THE REBELS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

(From the Friend of India, Feb. 20.)

The greatest haunt of Tautia Topee and the rebel chiefs of Central India in 1858-59 was the Lulluttpore jungle. We have intelligence that on the 7th instant, Duriaow Sing the Thakoor outlaw, was killed at his ancestral village of Deoram in this district, by the Military Police and the detachment of the Bareilly Levy stationed at the thannah of Murowra. They surprised him in his hut at night. To keep within the law our men were obliged to summon him to surrender, which put them on the alert. The reply he gave to this challenge was with a bullet. They then opened fire on him and wounded him in the leg, which appears to have rendered him very desperate, as he continued firing on the men from matchlocks which he had ready for use beside him. He then set fire to his hut so that, according to Rajpoot honor, he and his might perish together. When the flames were somewhat subdued his body was dragged out, and it was discovered that a bullet in the head had killed him. Fortunately only one man of the Bareilly Levy was wounded in the leg during the fight. The rebel's wife and one of his female relations, by the aid of our sepoys, escaped from the flames unscathed. The attack being made at night, two of his followers, unimportant men, escaped. His death will tend greatly to settle this part of the country, which he and other outlaws have kept in a disturbed state since the mutiny. His capture was most cleverly effected by an intelligent Subadar of the Police, Doorga Persaud, formerly of the Gawalior Contingent, and who behaved so nobly in aiding the escape of our officers from Sepree when the mutiny broke out there. This man has hitherto been unrewarded.

Only two other Thakoors now remain in outlawry, Davee Sing and Gundrup Sing a relation of Duriaow. The first mentioned is the robber who has been making forays into the Saugor villages for months past, capturing and taking off men of wealth for ransom, maiming others, and committing other acts of atrocity. Captain T. A. Corbett has had charge of the district for the last fifteen months and during his administration three more outlaw Thakoors of note have been captured or shot, which reflects credit on his arrangements. Gradually in Central India and at Sumbulpore the last relics of the mutineers are being picked up. None but Asiatic freebooters and mutineers would have so long maintained a desperate and hopeless contest. We trust the day is not far distant when the jungles of the Central and North Western Provinces in which for four years the rebels have found a secure hiding place, will be pierced by roads, to Lulutpore on the West and Sumbulpore on the East, along which the cotton of Nagpore and Saugor will find its way to the Ganges and Bombay.

GOVERMENT PUBLICATION.

(From the Englishman, Feb. 20.)

We learn by our Bombay letters from London, that the Indian Government are not even yet done with the disagreeable rebound of the ugly blow aimed at the interlopers by the Bengal Secretariat in the *Nil Durpan* business. By the last mail it appears a dispatch was to be sent out by our Home Maharaja, administering a wig of unusally sharp character to this government in general, and the Bengal Office in particular, for their lax ideas about publication of official documents. The immediate occasion appears to have been that Mr. Morris' report on the state of indigo districts was printed in London and placed in Sir Charles Wood's hands, together with a full report upon it by the Landholders' and Commercial Association, before he received it from the Bengal government. This annoyed the Maharajah of Westminister so much, that he has intimated or was about to intimate, to Lord Canning that, although the publication of official documents before they have been laid before the home government may sometimes be highly expedient, the time and manner of such publication should be reserved for the decision of the supreme government, subject to such restriction as her Ma esty's government may think fit to impose. Accordingly, alluding to the mischief and embarrassment which have arisen through the circulation of the *Nil Durpan* under the ostensible sanction of the Government of Bengal as an instance how undesirable it is that public documents should be sent *officially* either to individuals or public bodies in India; he desires Lord Canning at once to issue such orders as will put a stop to direct communications of this nature by local governments; and to request the latter, whenever they may think it desirable to forward public papers to private parties in England, to transmit them in future through the Government of India. He makes the same remarks in regard to the practice of sending public documents to private individuals in this country, and says that important papers have reached England, and obtained a wide circulation through the latter chanel before they have been received at the India Office. Such occurrences, Sir Charles complains, may sometimes seriously embarrass him, and he requests not only that stringent measures may be taken for the repression of the practice, but that a copy of every document which the government of India may think proper to to communicate to private parties or which may be circulated by any subordinate government with their authority, may be sent immediately to the home government. As we have seen no order on the subject from Lord Canning, it is within the range of possibility that the contents of Sir Charles's dispatch may have reached us before it has been laid before this government; in which case, not being so nervous as Sir Charles, there is no fear of it causing us any "embarrassment" as to what to do with it, except in so far as we could not find room for notice of it yesterday, and were forced to keep the State Secretary waiting. We do not quite understand what that magnate is aiming at. Perhaps he thinks the Gagging Act still in full operation, and the press of India to be silenced at a nod. We shall be curious to see Lord Canning's order on the subject when the matter comes before him, because if he desires to carry out Sir Charles Wood's wish, every official document, such for instance as the news of a defeat of Kossyah ragamuffins, will find its way to the public some six months after date, by way of the Westminister Hotel. Clearly by some accident Sir Charles Wood is fully two centuries behind the time; he belongs to those happier days when editors unduly anxious for early intelligence could be forthwith relegated to the pillory or be mulcted in an ear or two by way of a hint. It is a matter in which both Lord Canning and the Maharajah are helpless. An Empire cannot be governed without some sort of public documents, and those documents the press will always put in the hands of the English public before they can be got through the cumbrous forms of official routine. These very reports of Mr. Morris, we sent home by the mail which closed the same day as they were published. Lord Canning declared the true policy of this government when he declared for the utmost admissible publicity. As it is, the public reap the advantage of early and open discussion, and the Government get the credit of frank and open dealing. If Sir Charles's repressive theory is tried, this article is in itself evidence that the public will be pretty nearly as well informed, and the Government only discredited.

THE CONTRACTS BILL.

(From the Hurkaru, Feb. 18.)

We stated yesterday our objections to the Breaches of Contract Bill brought forward by Mr. Ritchie. Why the legal member of Council should extend his remedy for the evil complained of, to all parts of India and all classes of people, it is of course impossible to say. We will not suppose that he desires to have it thrown out by the Legislature or else *vetoed* by the Secretary of State, and as there is no other motive that can be imagined to account for the unexampled rigor of its provisions, and the wideness of its scope, we will not raise a question as to his motives, or inquire further as to his meaning. It is enough to know that he proposes to make a law which is required only for Indigo Planters over a portion of Bengal, applicable to all India and to all the monetary transactions of the country. The man who gives a promissory note to his tailor, and the tenant who rents a house and an acre or two of land, are to be considered equally criminal with the defaulting ryot, and like him are liable to be thrown into jail, to suffer at the expense of the country at large, an incarceration, which whether of three months or two years in duration, does not extinguish the debt. The period of imprisonment is fixed, not according to the degree of criminally involved, but with reference to the amount decreed. Your "respectable man" will of course be usually in for the longest term, and must be fed decently at the public cost or allowed to die off at discretion. We take it for granted that the State will realise his assets, if it is burdened with the cost of his maintenance, though how the Judge and the creditor are to arrange matters in that respect will be a puzzling question. All the property that the debtor has will be taken to satisfy the award; if it is sufficient there is an end of the prosecution—if not, what remains to defray his daily expenses? In *every case* the State will be saddled with the whole charge of his keep, and for the whole term too of the judgement, for no man will remain in jail at hard labor, if he can help it, when he is no better off as regards getting rid of the debt when he comes out of prison. Is the country prepared for this *Unlimited* Liability Act of Mr. Ritchie's? Will it consent to enlarge its jails to the dimensions of barracks, and establish a debtor's commissariat, since no smaller measures will meet the pending emergency? We can answer for it in the negative.

Would we then, it may be asked, allow the defaulting ryot to break his contract with impunity? Certainly not. We would give more power to his creditor to punish him, and by a more summary method. Our argument is that the proposed legislation would be vengeful, but not preventive, tardy in its operation, yet ruinous in its effect, costly to the community, but of no advantage to the creditor. It is offered to communities who do not want it, and would give power to classes of men who know not what it is to feel pity, or do justice. Talk of the impropriety of special legislation for one part of the Queen's dominions in the East, why France is not more unlike England than Madras is unlike Bengal! Is there any comparison to be made between the conditions of Indigo cultivators and the position of landlords in certain districts of this Presidency, and those of Cotton growing and landholding in Bombay? High prices have ruled both for Indigo and Cotton, yet the one crop has never been so short, the other never so abundant. In the one case planters are ruined, in the other they have been coining gold. In Madras again the contract system succeeds, with us it wholly fails. Every bale of Tinnevelly Cotton is paid for whilst it is still growing, and this year's example will be followed in the seasons that are to come. We have heard Anglo-Indians give orders to Arabs in Hindoostanee, never dreaming that men with dark faces could not understand it, and in legislating for all India on the experience of a part only of Bengal, we should be imitating their example.

Why should the Planter or Zemindar have to sue for his rent in this country, any more than the landlord has to sue for his rent at home, so far as the property of the tenant is in question? If rent is not paid by noon on quarter day, the landlord can send in the bailiff at one P. M. and seize all that he finds on the premises subject to the operation of the Interpleader Act, which exempts under certain circumstances from sale the property of under tenants which he may have got hold of. If the goods are not sufficient to meet the claim, he can bring an action for the balance and arrest the debtor, who must either pay the amount in that case, or get a discharge through the Insolvent Court. Omit the latter part of the combined process, and you have a law thoroughly suited to the case of planter and ryot in Bengal, so far as the sequestration of property is concerned. On default being made in the Contract, the creditor should be empowered to attach at once the property of the defendant, and *advertise his right of occupancy in the land for sale.* Thirty days should be allowed him in which to pay the sum due, the amount of liquidated damages being stated in the agreement—or show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had good grounds of defence, and failing either, the sale should be carried out. He should then be liable to be summoned before a magistrate, and on proof of wilful default sentenced to a term of imprisonment more or less protracted according to the circumstances of the case. The right of distraint should be allowed in all instances, the power to adjudge a term of incarceration, would only be exerted on the principle that governs the application of the penal clauses of the Insolvent Act. If the creditor did not care to avail himself of this portion of his remedy, whatever sum remained due from the defendant would of course permanently hang over his head, but when the latter had been stripped of all he possessed, and sent to jail besides, he should go free at the end of his imprisonment. It would be enough to cast him forth on the world a beggar, after having shut him up in jail perhaps for a twelvemonth. There are few who would care to ask for vengeance, when the utmost had been done to obtain the reimbursement of their losses.

The law that we propose is simple, prompt, inexpensive and just, and would we are thoroughly convinced meet the requirements of European and native landholders in Bengal. If as it is always asserted, the ryot values his right to till the land very dearly, the certainty of losing it by default of performing his contract, would be the most effectual restraint upon his natural dishonesty that could be devised. It would be easy to prevent him from making a *benamee* transfer, and never difficult to find a purchaser for his tenure.

Our planter friends are disposed to look upon the measure proposed by Mr. Ritchie, as one which ought to have their support, but it is well in this as in all other instances to take note of the world which lies outside them. When the true character of the Bill comes to be understood, it will meet with a storm of opposition, and is sure to be disallowed at home, even if it passes through the Council of the next Governor General. It is so contrary to justice that a ryot who has received, say fifty rupees, should be sued for thrice that sum or whatever addition to the contract value the plaintiff chooses to put on the articles agreed for; so hard, that having served out his term of imprisonment, he should not thereby have rid himself of one pice of liability; so unchristian to leave him without hope for the future, that we cannot bring ourselves to believe that it will find advocates a month hence. Let the Europeans in the Mofussil and elsewhere have a Contract Law that shall scourge the dishonest debtor with scorpions, but do not let us ask for the Bill of the Legal Member of Councils.

English Press.

BEHAVIOUR OF THE AMERICANS.

(From the Guardian, Jan. 8.)

Steamer after steamer has arrived from New York, and we have caught as through a telescope, clearer and clearer views of the state of public feeling in the country with which, a few days ago, we thought ourselves on the brink of war. And every fresh glimpse has been more reassuring than the last. It is true that we see American opinion reflected only, and often distorted, in the untrustworthy mirror of the newspaper press; but at a critical moment like this, a very bad journal may be a pretty good reflector—all the better indeed for having no opinions or principles of its own; and we may believe what we see when nearly the same image is visible in them all. The news brought by the Hansa, the Anglo-Saxon, and the Europa, produce, therefore, a very sensible relief, and was a matter of mutual congratulation as it passed from mouth to mouth in London. Who would have thought that they would have taken it so quietly? Who would have expected such an absence of angry declamation—so general a disposition (there are exceptions of course) to acquiesce in the surrender of the commissioners—a course undoubtedly dictated by prudence, not less than by a regard for international justice, but still very painful to a people unused to concessions, and whose chief defect is an irritable national vanity. It is merely just to the Americans to say, if the men are really given up, that their conduct in this matter has been such as we have no great reason to condemn. There is no reason to doubt that, when the capture was made, they really persuaded themselves it was lawful—too easily indeed, as men are apt to do in such cases, and on insufficient grounds, act with more show of reason than we in this country have been willing to allow; and although the manifest determination of England to enforce her rights has certainly had a great effect in America, it would be ungenerous to dispute the honourable self-conquest which a high-spirited nation must make before it yields to a demand which, however conciliatory in form, is strict and imperious in substance.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ARMY.

(From the Army Navy Gazette Feb. 1.)

We have lately had occasion to observe wiih pleasure on the great improvement whieh has talech place within the last years in the general efficiency of several branches of the Army. The departments to which we rerred are purely military; but there are others which, though chiefly of a civil character, are yet of so much importance in connection with the Army, as to deserve some remarJs upon their present state. The majority of the Gouornment manufactories of fbe munitions of war are now in a most satisfactrry condition. Most of them have been greatly enlarged since the Crimean war, and are completely furneshed with all the requisite machinery and appliances for performing their work on the most approved scientific principles. Superior percussion caps, bullets, cartridges, &c., &., can now be made at Woolwich almost *ad finitum*. The Armstrong guns are being turned out very rapidly, and Enfield rifles are sent into store at the rate of 2000 per week. We are rem'uded, however that one establishment is in a backward state—the gunpowder factory at Waltham Abbey. The works at Waltham are not capable of producing one-of the peace consumption of powder! while in time of war the quantity to be derived from that source would be very insignificant in comparison with what would be required. It is a matter of observation that tho War Cepartment should consider it advisable to keep up four of its manufactories upon a gigantic scale, and yet allow the fifth to remain in a dermant state. One woufd think that whatever arguments there are in favour of the Government making its own percussion caps, would also be in favour of its making a far more important article. The gunpowder which is intended for use with rifled cannon and small arms, along with certain othor qualities, should be as uniform as possible. The cartridges and bullets may be manufactured after the most approvee principles, and the cannon and small arms may be rifled with the greatest skill and nicety, yet the effect of these will be most assuredly modified if the gunpowder employed in the charges is not uniform. The powder usedt by the Government is obtained from various sources, at each of which, no donbt, a differe nt system of manvfacture is pursued. It is possible, theh, to expect that the powder thus produced will possess that uniformity which is considered so very essential? In actual practice greut various is observed; aud as the proof, as at present conducted, pears but little upon this point, the gudpowder now being introduced into the Servicefor riflled cannon cannot be depended upon. Fhe powder made at —althman has justly obtained a world-wide celebrity, and we bevieve the price it costs the country is much below what ths same article can be procured for in the trade. The works aie admirably situated, and are capable of being enlarged to such an evtent as to double their present production. The outlay required for this purpose would be moderate—at all events, a trifle in comparison with the enormous sums annually expended in purchases. The gunpowder for rifled cannon and small-arms should be exclusively made at the Government works, as there alone will that care in the manufacture be bestewed upon it which will ensure its being uniform. It would therefore appear to be high time to infuse new life and vigour into this establishment, to increase its capabilities and usefulness, and put it upon a scale commensurate sister institutions.

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF CRINOLINE.—Hoops, when worn by ladies have the effect of turning them into butts.—*Punch.*

GOVERNMENT JOBS THIRTY YEARS AGO.—A venerable and pawky jobber, who, much to his surprise and Indignation was driven from his seat by Sir John Bowring, after the passing of the Reform Bill, used to say that the right time for pressing a Minister on a point of patronage was just before a critical division. Curious stories are told of his walking on such an occasion with Canning to the House, and when asked if his vote might be depended on, saying that his mind was at the moment so much occupied with the uncertain position of that poor fatherless bairn who wanted the clerkship in the Register House for the support of a widowed mother, that he was really not in a condition to make up his mind how he would vote. Once he had made such strenuous efforts to provide for a certain Lauchlan Macintosh, that two simultaneous appointments came to the fortunate youth, one in the Customs, the other in the Excise. Neither of these was to be thrown away. It was necessary, therefore to send to the Highlands for a duplicate Lauchlan Macintosh willing to accept of a Government appointment; and little difficulty was found in procuring what was wanted.

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Lucile. By Owen Meredith		7	8
Serbski Pesme; or National Songs of Servia. By O. Meredith		2	8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand,

A few "Peat's Saddles," very choice.

London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.

A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Whips, gold, silver and plain mounts.

Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.

Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.

Double and Single Harness of every description.

Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.

Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

Patent Whip Sockets.

Rein Holders.

Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Staff Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers.

Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.

N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

A CARD.

IT will be considered a favor if all Gentlemen to whom our Bills for NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for the present year are now being presented, will pay them at once instead of putting off payment till "next month." We beg to return sincere thanks to those of our Constituents who have already settled their accounts,—and hope those who have not will take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING

BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particular apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

FIRE Premiums for	year	1856	£151,73.
Do.	do.	1857	175,00.
Do.	do	1858	196,14.
Do.	do.	1859	228,31.

RESERVED FUND, £140,850

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st November 1860.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to the subjoined list of the Tailoring Department, &c. &c. They beg specially to address themselves to Officers of all ranks in Military and Political employ, as the Stock now contains almost every article required for the new Uniforms. The new Badges, Numbers, Buttons, &c., rendered necessary by the Amalgamation will be received by an early Mail; and all Officers are solicited to register their orders without delay.

MILITARY UNIFORM, &c.

A large stock of the best West of England Cloths, in Scarlet, Blue, Rifle, Black and Oxford. Doeskin (for Overalls) in Black, Blue, and Oxford.

Scarlet Cassimeres for Staff Vests.
Blue Regulation Serge.
Scarlet do. do.
Khakee do. do.
New Serge Frocks, "Volunteers" Uniforms.
Fine Blue Cloth for Patrol Coats.
Cavalry Grey Cloth "Lancers."
Khakee Drill, English Manufacture.

The above made and cut in first rate style, and in strict accordance with the latest Regulations.

Gold Laces, Swords, (Military, Naval, and Durbar) Cocked Hats, Waist and Shoulder Belts, Badges Mohair Trimmings of all kinds, &c. &c.

Materials supplied by the yard, and patterns sent post free.

CIVILIANS' CLOTHING.

Capital Travelling Tweed Suits	Rs.	20
Good Angola Suits	,,	35
Superfine Black Dress Suits from	,,	60

An immense assortment of Fancy Angolas to select from, of the newest patterns, all Wool, and warranted not to shrink in washing.

Silk Mixed Coatings, Venetians, Llamas, &c.

Best Bedford Cords for Breeches and Riding Trousers.

Cotton Bedfords, White Cotton Cords, Brown Cords, Moleskins, &c. &c.

Cheviots Beavers, Pilots, Sealskins, Vicunas, Black Cashmeres, Alpacas, Russell Cords, adapted for Clerical Wear.

Black Italian Cloth; a new material for Clergymen's and Barristers' Gowns, light in texture.

READY MADE DEPARTMENT.

A large and well assorted stock of Cloth Coats, Alpaca, Tweed and Flannel Sacs, Flannel, Angola and Drill Trousers, Waistcoats of every description, Inverness Capes for travelling, Waterproof Clothing, all Wool, Flannel Shirts of the finest quality.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

Black Paris Silk Hats, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14.

Drab Blk and Bro Felt Dress Hats, Felt Helmets, Rs. 6, Rs. 7, and Rs. 8.

Air Chamber do. Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15.

REGULATION HELMETS, SHAPE APPROVED OF AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Metal Bound Sword Proof, clearing out at Rs. 30; usually sold at Rs. 45.

Air Chamber Felt Forage Caps, Rs. 9-8.

Waterproof Oxford Yachting Hats for Monsoon Wear, Rs. 8-8.

Straw Hats, Waterproof Cover, Rs. 4.

Shooting Hats, Air Chamber.

A large assortment of rich Pugrees.

The Mohair or Zephyr Hat, xtremely light with Cork body, Rs. 5.

Glengarry and Scotch Caps.
Sicilian Pork Pie Turban Felt Hats.
Staff and Regimental Forage Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Velvet Hunting Caps.
Sou-Westers, Rs. 3-8.

SHIRTS AND HOSIERY.

First-rate White Shirts, well sewn with Linen Fronts and French Wrists, either for Buttons or Studs, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.

A large lot of Colored Shirts, with Collars attached, Rs. 30 per doz.

White and Colored Merino Socks.

Lambs Wool Socks, Rs. 9 per doz., hand knit.

Balbriggan and Cotton Socks, at all prices.

Merino, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Vests.

India Gauze, and Silk and Wool do.

Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, in every shape now worn, made of Linen, three folds.

Scarfs, Neck Ties, Braces, Belts, &c. &c. &c.

Umberellas, Walking Sticks, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Strong Monsoon Boots, screw soles, warranted to resist wet.

Dress Boots, of Patent Leather, Morocco Enamel, &c.

Calf Skin, with Elastic Sides and Kid Tops.

Calf Skin Shoes, with Elastic and Laces.

Paten Leather do.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Blankets, Longcloths, Chintz Furnitures, Table Covers, Linens, Muslins, Carpets, Paper Hangings, &c &c. all at reduced rates.

MEDAL RIBBONS.

Miniature Medals for the "Indian Mutiny," "Crimean," "Persian" "Mooltan and Guzerat" "Sutlej," the Order of the "Medjidie."

Wide and narrow Ribbons for the above, also the "Cabul" "Good Conduct."

Just received a large supply of Soft Felt Sicilian and Hungarian (or "Pork Pie") Hats.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT,
Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and General Wareshousemen.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

RESTORES PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense; removing, speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other Fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, dispondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey: Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1.771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mr. Maria Jolly, of Lynn Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54, 816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions: 1lb. and 2lb.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Sole Agent.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

⁂ The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

		Rs.	a.
THE BOMBAY FLORA: or short descriptions of all Plants (indigenous) discovered in or near the Bombay Presidency. By N. A. Dalzell, M. A, and Dr. A. Gibson, F. L. S.	(Post paid)	5	4
The Birth of Christ. A Sermon, by Rev. C. H. L. Lye, M. A., Nuggur	(Post paid)	0	9
Gazette Almanac, 1862	,,	6	6
Times Almanac, 1862	,,	6	6
Sunday at Home 1861	,,	4	12
Seal's Hindoostanee Manual	,,	2	4
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs.	,,	10	12
Briggs's The Nizam, 2 vols	,,	23	0
Riddell's Indian Domestic Economy.	,,	10	6
Bombay Army List for January	,,	3	4
Chesson and Woodhall's Miscellany, Vols. 1 and 2	,,	20	0
All the Year Round, Vol. 5	,,	4	8
Beeton's Universal Dictionary 3 vols. in 1 (will not go by book post. Bhangy charge must be paid by purchaser)		10	0
Wild Sports of the World; a book for boys	,,	6	0
Greenough's Geological Map of India. (Stanford's)		65	0

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.

Brass Column and Heading Rules.

2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.

Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

MESS, ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1 Church Gate Street. The Undersigned are now prepared to execute unlimited orders for—

Tennant's Beer and Porter.
Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
Salt & Co.'s Beer, Marzetti's Beer.
Burton Brewery Ale.

N. B.—The above in Quarts and Pints.

Dinner Sherry, Superior Sherries.
Port and Ginger Wines.
Jacquesson & Co.'s Champagne.
Best Old Tom, Gin and Whiskey.
Brandies of various prices and qualities.
Cherry Brandy and Curacoa.
Claret, Hock, Moselle.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Gillon & Co.'s Jams and Jellies.
Hams and Cheeses.
Oilman's Stores generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
China and Indian Preserves.

DE LA RUE & Co.'s STATIONERY.

Extra superfine large Satin Post for mercantile correspondence, Cream and Blue laid all insides ruled.
Extra large mercantile Note Ruled.
Cream and Blue Wove large and Extra large Foreign Note, Envelope attached.
Water lined Overland Post and Note.
Royal Letter Paper, various colours.
Blue laid Ivory Note.
Thick Cream laid Ivory Note.
Castle Double Thick Note.
Black bordered Note and other Paper.
Windsor Court Letter and Note Paper.
Letter and Note Paper for Inland Postage.
Envelopes of all kinds and sizes.
Official Envelopes, cloth lined and plain Playing Cards.
Blank Memo. and account Books.
Steel Pens, Quills and Quill Pens.
Indian Rubber, Black lead Pencils.
Japan, Red and Blue Inks.

N. B.—Every requisite kept in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

Chemicals, Apparatus.
Albumenized Paper.
Albumenized Paper for Stereoscopic Pictures.
Stereoscopes and Pictures.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Piano Fortes, and all Wooden Instruments.
Kohler's Brass Instruments for Military Bands.
Clarniet and Bassoon Reed.
Extras for all Instruments.
Violin and Violincello strings.
Guitar Strings.
Military Bag Pipes.
Chanter and Drone Reeds for Bag Pipes.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Silver Lace for Cavalry Regiments.
Chubb's Boxes and Locks.
China Matting.
Tucker's Argand Lamps.
Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.
And other articles too numerous to mention.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured
Colored French Muslin Dresses.
Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Rich Barège Flounced Dresses.
Plain and Flounced rich Mohair Dresses.
Cheap and good striped, and Checked Silks.
Mouseline de sôi Dresses with rich Silk Flounces.
White and Colored Gauze Dresses.
Black and White Lace Dresses, and Flouncing.
Black and White Lace Tunics for Ball Dresses.
Sprig'd and Striped Muslin de sôi Dresses.
Striped Mohair Cloth for Dresses.
Foulard Silk.
White and Spotted Muslin and Net for Dresses.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk Tulle, Silk, Crèpe & Crape, &c. &c.
White Crinoline, and Braid Bonnets.
Plain Dunstable and Colored Straw Bonnets.
Hats for Ladies, richly trimmed with Feathers, Velvet, &c. &c.
Hatsfor Girls, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed.

MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

White and Black Spanish Lace Mantles.
Black Silk and Mohair Mantles.
Black and White Lace Mantles.
Burnouses, in White Lama, and Barège.
Do. in Black Grenadine.
Do. in Black Barège.
Colleen Bawn Mantles in Black and White Muslin.
Zauve Jacquettes with Vests, handsomely trimmed.
Lama Shawls, Black, White, and Coloured.
Black Grenadine Shawls, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES IN SETS.

Real Valanceinnes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Imitation Brussels Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Collar and Sleeves.
White Muslin embroidered in Black Collar and Sleeves.
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves.
White and Black Crêpe Collars and Sleeve
Plain White Hemmed Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Garnitures for Ball Dresses.
Wreaths of Colored Flowers, with Steel and Gold.
Bridal Wreaths in great variety.
Wreaths for Mourning in Black, White, and Steel.
Flowers of every description.
Invisible Hair Nets, Black and Brown.
Hair Nets in Chinelle Braid, Floss, Beads, &c.
Rich Quilted Trimmings in all Colors.
Fancy Chinelle Rosettes and Graduated Buttons for Dresses.

LADIES' DRESS PRESERVES.

Ladies Belt Clasps, in Aluminium, Gold and Jet.

HEAD DRESSES, &c.

Head Dresses, in Steel, Gold, Coral, Velvet, &c.
Gold Flowers, Ornaments and Cords.
Gold Pins and Gold Combs, for the Hair.
Fancy Gold, and Aluminium Back Combs.
Pearl, and Gold Coronets.
Real Valenceunes, and Maltese Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Imitation Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Infants Cloaks, and Hoods, very rich.
Rich Fancy Fans, Spangled in Gold Steel and Silver.
Ladies French Stays.

STEEL HOOPS AND PETTICOATS, OF EVERY DESCRPTION.

Fancy Feathers, Rosettes, Birds, &c.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers with Velvet to match, in all Colors for Hats, &c.
Rich Velvet Fancy and Plain Ribbon.
Black White and Colored Spotted Falls.
Black and White real Maltese Lace Lappets.
Embroidered French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies White Kid Gloves.
Aluminium, Gilt and Pearl *Arrows* for Head Dresses.

FOR WEDDINGS.

White Glacè and Figured Silk Dresses.
White Lace, Embroidered and plain Tulle Dresses.
White Embroidered Tarlaton Dresses.
Bonnets, Mantles, Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Square, Tulle, and Lace Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
White Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. &c. &c.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Mohair and Paramata Dresses.
Black Barège and Muslin Dresses.
Rick Black Glacè Silks.
Half Mourning Silks and Muslins.
Black Burnouses.
Bonnets.
Flowers in Crêpe, steel and Jet.
Crêpe Collars and Sleeves.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waltz Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS from Geneva, 3, Meadow Street, Bombay. Fine Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for ladies and gentlemen, beautiful Selection of Jewellery, finest Guinea Gold. Musical Boxes and Clocks. Spectacles and Opera Glass.

Repairing carefully attended to at reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.

PATENT QUININE TONIC WATER, Double Soda Water and sparkling Lemonade just arrived from London by the ship *Morayshire.* Apply at Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., No. 6, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 26th February 1862.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

SECOND EDITION, Part 3, Sections XI. to XIII. of the "Cavalry Regulations," together with terms of formation and Manœuvre Distances, Intervals, Posts and Duties of Officers, Skirmishing, Picquet and Outpost Duty. Literally translated into Hindustani, in the Oordoo and Divanaghiri characters, by Major W. Anderson, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers.)

⁂ This work, which was published under the sanction of His Excellency Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is especially designed for the use of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Native Cavalry.

Price.—Rs. 3-0; or Rs. 2-8 when more than 12 copies are taken.

Bombay Gazette Office.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ⅜ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ⅜ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 3 inch 3 inch barrells.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY JUST RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Received by the Ship "Laurel."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received, for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Brougham, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.

Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.

A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

A Set of six best Plated Hot Water Plates.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 1st March 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY NEXT, the 3rd March, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms,

1000	Pieces	Grey	Shirtings.
1200	,,	,,	Longcloth.
1000	,,	,,	Madapollams.
400	,,	,,	T Cloths.
1300	,,	,,	Jacconets.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

SALE OF BENGAL SUGAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will submit to public Auction at the Musjeed Bunder on account of the Concerned ex *Niobe* from Calcutta.

HRB
FS 70 Bags Benares Sugar.

SALE OF CHURKA COTTON.

On MONDAY the 3rd of March, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will submit to Public Auction near the Colaba Cotton Press.

76 Candies Churka Cotton,

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY DESIRE OF THE MORTGAGEE.

On account of Gunputrow Sudasewjee, and Ramchunder Gunputjee the Mortgagers.

On TUESDAY the 4th proximo, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Marine Street, the following valuable properties by desire of the Mortgagee on account of the Mortgager, namely,

LOT No. 1.—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground situate at Breach Candy, together with the building standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—on the East by a Dhurrumsalla now in the possession of Ramchunder Pandoosett, on the West by a Public Road leading to Dhackjee Dadajee's temple, on the North by the Public Road, on the South by the Ground and Shed of Dhackjee Dadajee.

LOT No. 2.—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the building standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, and bounded on the East by Walkeswar Tank, on the West by the Sea Shore, on the North by a Dhurrumsalla of Moti Ragonathdass, And on the South by a Dhurrumsalla of Petambe Wulloo.

LOT No. 3.—All that Vacant Piece of Land or ground situate on the Malabar Hill and bounded on the East by the Public road, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the Vacant Ground of Purshotum Pranjeewun on the South by Stable the Property of the Hon'ble Jurgonath Sunkersett and the vacant ground of Sudashew Chutray.

LOT No. 4.—All that Oart of Cocoanut Plantations situate at Mahim and called Papereo, and bounded on the East by the Compound wall of the above Oart, on the West by the Public Mahim Road, on the North by the Oart of a Bhattia, and on the South by the Oart lately belonging to Bungsallee Chutterbooz Davidass, and numbered under Pension and Tax under No. 127 in the Collector's books.

LOT No. 5.—All that Piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground containing three hundred and twenty Burgas and fifty square yards and situate near the race course, and Numbered 237 in the Foras Land Commission, and bounded on the East by the Salt Batty Ground of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Manockjee Nowrojee, on the West by the Salt Batty Ground of Ally Saheb bin Balloo Meeya Coor, on the North by the Public Drain, and on the South by the Batty Ground of Dadoba Bapoojee deceased.

AND

On the same day and at the same place by desire of the same Mortgagee, and on account of Gunputrow Sudasewjee, namely:—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage Tenement or Dwelling-house Stable and Bungalow, and Premises thereon built and standing, situate, lying and being partly in Girgaum road, and partly in Agiary Street without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Chawl or range of buildings belonging to Gunputrow Sudasewjee, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the Public Street called Agiary Lane and on or towards the South by the House of Wasedewjee Luximonjee, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11 and which Premises stand with Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 460-30 and 132.

A. B. The above will be sold in three distinct Lots, namely,

Lot first will be the Premises Assessed under No. 460 and the Ground belonging to same.

Lot second the Premises Assessed under No. 30 and the ground belonging to same.

Lot third the Premises under No. 132 and the ground belonging to same.

ALSO,

All that Oart with the Cocoanut and other trees growing thereon with a Dwelling House and a Bangalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and commonly known by the name of Gudga, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or toward the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by a Public Road leading to the Mahim Custom House, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the Property of Mr. Cooke deceased, and which said Oart is assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 581 and which said dewelling House and Bungalow stand in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 69 and 70.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st March. 1862.

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